INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,401 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1971 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 46-39 (8-4). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 46-39 (8-4). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-41 (8-5). Tomorrow occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 45-34 (7-1). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Party cloudy. Temp. 46-39 (8-4). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 48-37 (9-3). Yesterday's temp. 41-34 (5-1).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	9P	Morocco	1.25 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 DM.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.81.00	U.S. Military	50.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.



Associated Press.

BIBLE BAR—Two Brussels lasses admire the latest item being sold by vending machines: a $.20 version of the Bible, offered by the Belgian Bible association.

Gierek Trip May Signal New Unrest

In Undeveloped Border Area

By James Feron

WARSAW, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Edward Gierek, Poland's Communist party chief, paid an unexpected visit today to Bialystok, 35 miles from the Russian border, and prompted speculation that he was seeking to solve new internal problems.

A Warsaw radio broadcast said that Mr. Gierek had canceled an appointment in Warsaw with a West German leader because of "the necessity of conducting talks that were extremely vital to the nation's economic and political life."

Observers here thought that Mr. Gierek, whose activities had not been reported since Saturday, was involved in discussions in the Bialystok area or had conferred in recent days with Soviet leaders.

It was recalled that Nikita Khrushchev and Wladyslaw Gomulka, former Soviet and Polish leaders, used to meet at least once a year in a hunting lodge in the huge Bialowieza Forest straddling the nearby border.

Visit Described Routinely

The Polish news agency described Mr. Gierek's visit to Bialystok in a routine manner, saying the party leader had spoken with local leaders, discussing agriculture in particular, and had visited two small industrial plants.

Bialystok is the center of a generally underdeveloped agricultural region. There had been no hint of economic discontent there, however, in the spate of rumors that swept the nation in recent days.

Important changes in the party's regional structure continued, meanwhile, with Communist first secretaries being replaced in Warsaw province, in Krakow and Lodz.

The Warsaw change saw Henryk Szafranski, a local organizational chief, replaced by Kazimierz Rokoszewski. In Krakow, First Secretary Czeszaw Domagala was replaced by Jozef Klasa, former ambassador to Cuba.

Lodz Strike Ends

In Lodz, where a five-day strike by 10,000 textile workers, most of them women, ended today, First Secretary Jozef Spychalski was ousted along with two deputies responsible for economic and propaganda affairs.

Boleslaw Koperski took over the Lodz party. Two women employees of local textile plants also were elected to the party executive in addition to replacements for the ousted deputies.

The addition of the women to the local party executive was presumably part of an effort to help maintain industrial tranquillity in a city where the danger of the strike's spreading had prompted four Politburo members to pay an urgent visit last weekend.

Other Politburo members also have scattered around the country to sit in on the regional party meetings, some of which have been marked by ousters, and to confer with local officials on the problems and plans of the new leadership in Warsaw.

Intense Activity

The apparent intensity of all this activity was underlined by Mr. Gierek's cancellation of a noontime meeting in Warsaw with Herbert Wehner, leader of the Social Democratic party faction in the West German Bundestag.

Mr. Gierek had met last month with Mr. Wehner's opposition counterpart, Rainer Barzel, leader of the Bundestag's Christian Democratic party.

Observers believed that only urgent political business would have prompted cancellation of a meeting with the highest ranking West German leader to visit Warsaw since the signing of the Warsaw Treaty last year.

Mr. Gierek's activities have not been reported by the Polish news agency or by official newspapers since his Saturday address to the Sejm (parliament) in which he introduced new economic legislation.



Associated Press.

DAY'S DUTY DONE—A pair of U.S. helicopters head for home base after delivering a small South Vietnamese Army unit to the site of a helicopter crash in Laos.

Nixon to Hanoi: No New Offers, No Air War Limit

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Nixon declared today he will put no limitations on the use of American airpower anywhere in Indochina except to rule out the use of nuclear weapons.

At the same time the President warned Hanoi that time is running out if North Vietnam hopes for any meaningful negotiations with the United States on the war.

"We are not going to make any more concessions" at the Paris peace talks, the President said.

During an unforeseen late afternoon news conference, Mr. Nixon was asked about speculation that South Vietnam might send some of its troops across the border into North Vietnam.

The President said he would not speculate on what Saigon might feel it must do.

But he asserted that should South Vietnamese troops move into the Communist North, the operation would have to gain his approval if U.S. forces were to be used in any way.

Mr. Nixon, in the course of the 40-minute news conference in his White House office, said that as the United States continues to withdraw its troops from South Vietnam it will exert less influence over events in Indochina.

Thus North Vietnam faces the prospect of a less flexible opponent in Saigon across the Paris peace table.

Time Running Out

"Time is running out for North Vietnam if they expect to negotiate with the United States," he said. He then added that the United States is not prepared to present any further concessions to the Communists beyond the negotiating program he outlined in a television speech last October, when he put the U.S. bargaining position this way:

- A general cease-fire throughout Indochina, with all armed forces remaining in current positions.
- An expanded Indochina peace conference dealing with the conflict in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, supplementing Paris peace negotiations.
- Negotiation of an agreed timetable for complete withdrawal of all outside troops from South Vietnam.
- A search for a political settlement that meets the aspirations of all the South Vietnamese people.

The President said he expects the U.S. troop pullout will be accelerated if present South Vietnamese efforts—supported by massive U.S. air power—to cut the enemy's Ho Chi Minh supply trails in Laos succeed. But he would not speculate on when the Americans will end their ground combat role in Vietnam.

He warned, however, that American forces will remain in South

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Enemy Move Seen as Threat To Laos Drive

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—High-ranking military sources reported today that two additional North Vietnamese regiments have moved into new positions in Laos in what appears to be a serious threat to advancing South Vietnamese troops.

The regiments, probably totaling about 4,000 men, are reported to be operating just north of Route 9, along which the South Vietnamese are cautiously inching in their effort to disrupt the Ho Chi Minh Trail network.

The movement of the regiments, identified as units of the 320th North Vietnamese Division, coincides with increased indications that the North Vietnamese are moving anti-aircraft weapons closer to the South Vietnamese troops in a stepped-up effort to counter American air support.

The reported Communist movements were seen as explaining in part the statement yesterday by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird that, while the operation in Laos is going well, there will be some tough times ahead.

The source here confirmed today the view that the enemy is showing increasing signs of preparing to mount a stiff resistance to the South Vietnamese troops. So far the Saigon troops have reported relatively moderate opposition as they move along a 20-mile front stretching north and south of Route 9.

Supplies Moved

Military sources here also reported today that the North Vietnamese have begun to move some of their supplies out of the base area designated 604, which runs through and south of Sepone, a strategic staging and supply area about 25 miles west of the Laotian-South Vietnamese border. They said the enemy, while bolstering defenses, appears uncertain of the ultimate range and scope of the two-week-old South Vietnamese operation.

Allied spokesmen said today,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rejects Jarring Proposal

Eban Against Reported Plan For Complete Sinai Pullout

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban rejected today the reported proposal by United Nations envoy Gunnar V. Jarring of complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula.

He also rejected the offer of Egypt's UN Ambassador Mohammed El-Zayyat to recognize Israel as a sovereign state on the condition that Israel limit the immigration of Jews.

"We hear of limiting immigration," Mr. Eban said of Mr. Zayyat's interview with the New York Post.

"But we will not ask Egypt to limit its birth rate."

Successfully blunting opposition demands for a full-scale Knesset (parliament) debate of the proposals put to Israel and Egypt, Mr. Eban told the parliament:

"The official response by Egypt [to Jarring] has not yet reached Israel. We presume that it will. Therefore, now is not the opportune moment for a debate."

Premier Golda Meir, who addressed a Haifa student audience later, refrained from any reference to either Mr. Jarring's initiative or Middle East peace prospects in general.

Reported Proposals

Mr. Jarring is reported to have asked Israel if it were prepared to withdraw from Sinai to the 1948 armistice line and Egypt if it were prepared to make peace with Israel.

Mr. Eban said Israel sees no reason to change its policy of refusing to discuss future boundaries until Egypt declares it is ready to sign a peace treaty.

But he rejected Mr. Jarring's proposal to Israel by saying:

"Israel's right to agreed and defensible borders is a central principle. Israel will not return to the armistice line, which cannot assure Israel against aggression."

Mr. Eban dismissed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's interview with Newsweek magazine, in which Mr. Sadat pledged that Egypt would respect Israel's territorial inviolability if Israel evacuated its troops from all Arab lands captured in the 1967 war.

He said Israeli listens carefully to all Arab statements, especially "if they contain a positive idea." But he said such statements "always are followed by stipulations and retractions that render the positive ideas meaningless . . . Sometimes this becomes surrealistic."

Mr. Eban renewed Israel's demand for direct negotiations with the Arabs instead of the indirect talks under Mr. Jarring in New York.

"Peace has never been achieved by indirect proceedings," he said.

He also called again on Egypt to extend the Suez Canal cease-fire indefinitely, abolishing its March 7 deadline, to consider seriously Israel's proposals on the nature of a peace settlement and to look again at Mrs. Meir's offer of separate negotiations on reopening the canal.

To Egypt's offer to reopen the canal in return for Israeli withdrawal, Mr. Eban said Egypt should "free herself from the illusion of being able to do it [open the canal] by pressure."

Mr. Eban's statement of government policy in effect signaled that Israel will continue to ignore Mr. Jarring's proposals formally until it receives an answer on whether Egypt is ready to sign a peace treaty.

Following his statement, the Knesset heeded his request to send two of the motions for debate to closed committee meetings and to quash a third motion offered by Communist members.

Dayan Criticizes Officers

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan today blamed some of the recent reports of troop brutality in Gaza on "officers of various ranks" who either gave the wrong orders or failed to supervise the situation properly.

He said the incidents came about through lack of "suitable supervision from outside and above," and called this "a grave mistake."

Gen. Dayan was replying to a barrage of questions in the Knesset on what he termed "the period of increased security" in Gaza from Jan. 2 to Feb. 14. The questions concerned reports of brutality on the part of Israeli troops toward Arab residents following a wave of terrorism in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Egypt Hints It Would Sign Peace Treaty

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (AP).—Egypt has indicated it would be willing to sign a formal peace treaty with Israel after all "provisions of the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, are carried out."

This indication was given in Egypt's reply to United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring's recent proposals.

Cairo's reply, according to a report in the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram today, said that Egypt "would be ready to discuss arrangements pertinent to peace—in the event all provisions of the November resolution are put into effect."

A government spokesman said today, "Egypt accepted all that came in the proposals Jarring offered to us." The spokesman, however, declined to elaborate or specify the proposals.

The 1967 resolution provides for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized boundaries, an end to Arab belligerency, Israeli rights of navigation through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal, and a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

Israel, however, has been demanding "a binding contractual agreement" in the form of a peace treaty between the parties and Egypt has consistently refused this.

Al Ahram also disclosed that Cairo's reply to Mr. Jarring agreed to provide a "declaration of intent" requested by the UN envoy. It even went further to announce willingness to "pledge to uphold responsibilities stemming from the execution of the November resolution," provided Israel likewise pledges to carry out its provisions.

The Egyptian note requested Mr. Jarring to obtain a pledge from Israel to "discharge the obligations contained in the resolution, including withdrawal from all occupied territories, a just solution to the Palestinian problem and a formal declaration renouncing the principles of the use of force, the occupation of lands and territorial expansionism."

Al Ahram added:

"Egypt has indicated that in the event of the implementation of all these principles, it would be ready to discuss arrangements pertinent to peace."

Chilean Senate Rejects 2 Envoys Named by Allende

SANTIAGO, Feb. 17 (AP).—The Chilean Senate yesterday rejected President Salvador Allende's choices for ambassadors to Yugoslavia and Cuba on the grounds that they would not serve "the interests of Chile" as ambassadors.

The senators voted 16-to-15 to reject Sergio Allard Neumann, as ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Jaime Gazmuri, as ambassador to Cuba.

The vote signified a clear confrontation between Mr. Allende's leftist coalition government and his opposition, led by the Christian Democratic party, whose votes were decisive.

Mr. Gazmuri was a member of the Christian Democratic party. But he and other party members broke away two years ago to join a leftist splinter group called Mapu.

Mapu is now one of six organizations, including the Communist and Socialist parties, which form the Marxist president's Popular Unity government.

Layoff of 40,000 By Fiat Triggers 3-Hour Strike

TURIN, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Workers at the giant Fiat car factory and other firms today staged a three-hour strike here in protest over the laying off of more than 40,000 workers in Fiat, Lancia and Pininfarina plants.

Fiat said only about 5.5 percent of their workers and 0.6 percent of their administrative staff joined the stoppage.

Meanwhile, about 6,000 people marched through the streets of Turin in rallies organized by the three main trade union confederations to draw attention to the demands of workers in the plastics industry for a new labor contract.

And textile workers all over Italy staged a one-hour strike to protest over the non-implementation of a new labor contract.

In Rome, administrative personnel in the Education Ministry continued a four-day strike together with local directors of education all over the country to back their demands for more staff.

Trudeau Denies Uttering Obscenity In Canadian House of Commons

OTTAWA, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Opposition members accused Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of mouthing obscenities across the floor of the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Trudeau said he made a "gesture of derision" but denied actually saying anything.

The incident, which threw the House into an uproar, was the second time in two weeks that Mr. Trudeau was accused of uttering obscenities in public.

Conservative Lincoln Alexander said Mr. Trudeau used a "two-word phrase, the first word beginning with 'F' and the second word beginning with 'O'," while another Conservative, John Lundrigan, was trying to ask a question.

Observers in the galleries said they saw Mr. Trudeau move his lips and hands, and a number of Conservatives supported Mr. Alexander's claim that Mr. Trudeau distinctly mouthed a particular two-word obscenity.

"I moved my lips and I moved my hands in a gesture of derision," Mr. Trudeau told newsmen outside the House, "but I didn't say anything. If these guys want to read lips and see something in it, then that's their problem. I think they're very sensitive."

Earlier Stand Reversed

Britain Joins NATO Project To Ease U.S. Budget Worries

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Britain changed its mind today and agreed to join other European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in a new infrastructure program.

The Europeans plan to spend $420 million over the next five years on an integrated communications system, protection of aircraft on the ground and other measures. Britain's share will be $78 million.

The whole program was undertaken last year as an earnest indication of the will of the European allies to take some of the NATO budgetary burden off the United States.

At that time the new Conservative government here declined to take part. Its view was that it had done enough—and all it could afford—by making some modest increases in Britain's military commitments to NATO.

Lord Carrington, the minister of defense, announced the decision to join the infrastructure program today. He said British participation had been made possible by progress toward a new agreement with West Germany to offset the foreign exchange costs of British troops in Germany.

Bonn Deal Still Secret

The exact term of the offset arrangement will not be made known for a while longer. Britain had always kept open the possibility of joining the NATO program if generous offset terms were forthcoming from Bonn.

Britain now has 62,000 army and air force personnel in Germany. That costs it $330 million a year in precious foreign exchange—the only NATO country aside from the United States to have that kind of problem. Germany offsets part of the burden on London by purchasing British equipment.

Over the next five years, the European members of NATO will spend about an extra billion dollars on the infrastructure plan and increased military commitments. In the latter category, Britain will extend the life of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal and provide extra armored cars and planes.

The announcement on NATO came here as part of the annual defense white paper, the first full one to be produced by the Conservative government.

The emphasis in the white paper shifted from Europe, on which the former Labor government focused in its last days, to the world as a whole. Lord Carrington said it would be "illogical and unrealistic" to look only at Europe when the Soviet threat was growing everywhere.

But the white paper made it clear that Britain would play a thin or even nominal defense role outside Europe because of stringent money restraints.

$6.1 Billion Budget

The budget for the next fiscal year will be $6.1 billion, just below the target. That is 5.5 percent of the gross national product.

In Southeast Asia, Lord Carrington said he hoped for agreement at a meeting starting April 15 on the new Commonwealth arrangement around Singapore. Lord Carrington said he saw the five-nation arrangement — Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia—as one counter to growing Soviet naval strength in the Indian Ocean.

In the whole area east of Suez, the Royal Navy has five frigates and destroyers. It will add a sixth now — and contribute one submarine to the Australian squadron in return for the Australians' posting a submarine near Singapore.

Northern Ireland continues to take a large part of British Army strength, but Lord Carrington expressed confidence that the recent upsurge of trouble would not mean a need for more troops.

Nixon Pledges to Take Action To Hold Down Wages, Prices

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—President Nixon promised today that "there will be action" taken if a voluntary agreement to hold down wages and prices cannot be worked out with unions and management in the construction industry.

The President said at a news conference that "the construction industry is a sick industry, not because of the quality of work but because of too rich a diet." He left the implication that it was time to halt the upward spiral of prices and wages in the construction field.

Mr. Nixon said Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson went to Miami today with a plan and a set of alternatives to offer AFL-CIO officials, meeting in convention there. The aim, he said, is to curb the wage rises. Mr. Hodgson is to meet with industry representatives later in the week.

If a voluntary agreement cannot be worked out, Mr. Nixon said, "there will be action. . . .

"It is essential that the federal government use the power it can to bring about reasonable settlements and price stability."

Earlier today White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the President will be prepared to consider imposing a wage-price freeze if voluntary efforts fail.

Mr. Ziegler said the President is not considering such action at this time, but will await results of a new effort by his labor secretary to bring about voluntary compliance with hold-down suggestions.

[At Bal Harbour yesterday, AFL-CIO president George Meany voiced the strongest warning yet made against imposition of a wage-price freeze in the construction industry, the Los Angeles Times reported. He hinted that resistance to such government action could result in widespread strikes across the nation.

[Mr. Meany said that if President Nixon does set up government controls over wages and prices in the construction industry, "I would be surprised if there were not considerable resistance to it."

[Mr. Meany said, "Look up your history and see what union men do when they resist." He refused to elaborate.]



Associated Press.

STUDENT MOVEMENT—Some 5,000 Parisian high-school students march through the city to protest the "unjustified" jailing of a fellow student. Story, Page 2.

هكذا من الأصل

Mayor of Jerusalem Rejects U.S. Interference on Housing

By Henry Raymont

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Mayor Teddy Kollek said last night that Israel's right to build housing developments in the territories it holds around Jerusalem "is a right that cannot be shaken."

Though he has been critical of planning aspects of four new controversial housing projects made public Monday by the Israeli Ministry of Housing, the mayor rejected a U.S. State Department suggestion yesterday that the projects should be halted in the interest of peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

"We are trying to build a good city for all the citizens of Jerusalem regardless of any future boundaries and as befits good city planning," Mr. Kollek said in a nationwide television broadcast. "This is a right that cannot be shaken. Whoever introduces politics brings an alien element into this question."

Mr. Kollek was commenting on the State Department's contention that the proposed housing projects would affect the final status of the disputed areas around Jerusalem.

Another Application

In an interview after his television appearance, the mayor made it plain that his statement also applied to Israel's minister of housing, Zev Sharef, who Monday argued that the proposed housing developments, totaling up to 35,000 units, had to be started as soon as possible "to keep Jerusalem a mathematically Jewish city."

Mr. Kollek represented himself as motivated by the interests of the Jerusalem housing problem alone, and not by any political considerations.

However, his statement on television, and Mr. Sharef's insistence that Jerusalem had to absorb a much larger proportion of Jewish immigrants than contemplated in present plans, had the effect of representing the mayor as hindering the government's policy of encouraging Jewish immigration by his technical objections to the housing projects. Some observers here believe that this was precisely the effect the minister sought to create in order to crush criticism of the plans with emotional nationalistic arguments.

Nonetheless, Mr. Sharef's remarks have drawn wide criticism from newspaper editorials and conservation groups in what seems to be building rapidly into a national debate. In Jerusalem, a civic group has planned a demonstration outside the city hall this morning to urge Mr. Kollek to oppose the housing projects as a threat to the city's landscape.

Count on Mrs. Meir

A highly placed source in the government said last night that Mr. Sharef could count on Premier Golda Meir's endorsement of his desire to provide more housing for Jewish immigrants.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban was understood to feel that Mr. Sharef's press conference Monday had unnecessarily thrust the issue into the international arena.

Asked for comment about the State Department's reaction, a high Foreign Ministry official said, "We have nothing to say. We are not building any houses."

Both Mr. Sharef and Mr. Eban were called upon to answer questions before the Knesset today. The housing minister was invited to make a presentation of the development projects and to explain why the plans had been kept secret for more than six months. The motion was made by a member of the government coalition. Mr. Eban spoke on Israel's reaction to Egypt's latest responses to UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring's peace proposals.

Syria Chief Legitimizing His Powers

Egyptian-Style Government Adopted

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 17 (AP).—Syria today copied Egypt's governmental system and set the stage for strongman Hafez Assad to run for president unopposed in a national referendum.

The move came in a series of constitutional amendments introducing government reforms Lt. Gen. Assad had pledged to bring about within three months when he seized power last November from President Noureddin Atassi.

Syrian officials said the changes are in line with plans to combine Syria with Egypt, Libya and Sudan in a federal union. Arrangements are under way to introduce similar changes in Libya and Sudan, to create identical government systems in the four countries of the projected federation, the officials added.

Under the Syrian amendments, the president was made the chief executive, armed with powers to declare war, conclude peace and appoint or dismiss governments.

Seven-Year Term

The supreme command of the ruling Socialist Ba'ath party nominates the president. The nomination must be approved by parliament before the nominee can run in a yes-or-no national referendum. An absolute majority is needed to vote the president into office for a seven-year term.

A clear indication that Gen. Assad is running for the presidency was the appointment of the incumbent provisional president, Ahmed Khatib, as a member of Syria's newly created People's Assembly (parliament).

The 40-year-old general, who has held the real power as premier since his coup d'état, was not made a parliament member. Today's constitutional amendments barred the president from holding a legislative office.

The new parliament, appointed last night, is made up of 169 men and four women, with the Ba'ath party holding a majority of 87 seats. Nasserite parties were given 40 seats and the Communists got eight.

Syrian sources said the presidential referendum will be held early next month.



Associated Press.

A STREET SCENE—The Florentine pigeon which appears to be irreverently poking its beak in a gingerbread church is not a Savonarola in feathers. The bird is merely drinking from a water puddle reflecting the majestic cathedral of Florence.

Israel Holding Briton, 71, as Spy for Egypt

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—A 71-year-old Briton, Arthur Paterson, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by an Israeli district court on charges of spying for Egypt.

The court found that Paterson, posing as a journalist and photographer, collected security information and photographs of secret installations for payment.

The trial began six months ago. The court permitted announcement of the verdict and publication of a few of the details only today.

Paterson, a tall, bespectacled and graying man, arrived in Israel last April and was arrested two months later.

Posed as Journalist

The court found that while posing as a journalist he collected security information for the Egyptian authorities until his arrest.

The judges stressed that in spite of his advanced years Paterson undertook a spying mission on behalf of Egypt for money.

Paterson, who was represented by a court-appointed defense counsel, pleaded not guilty.

He is married and the father of two daughters living in England. His home address was not available, and other details were withheld from publication.

Throughout the trial he was allowed contact with the British Embassy here.

Lived in Cyprus

Reports from Nicosia said Paterson, who lived in Cyprus for a number of years, was brought up in London and also lived for some time in Switzerland.

He arrived in Cyprus several years ago with a collection of travel and wildlife films which he showed at private screenings in Cyprus.

He is reported to have told friends in Cyprus that he also traveled to Israel to show the films there.

Three Politicians Are Slain in India; Month's Toll at 5

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17 (AP).—A candidate for the West Bengal State Assembly was stabbed to death today in a Calcutta industrial district where the army has been patrolling for the past week in an effort to ensure peaceful elections next month.

Police said Debdutta Mondal, 32, a nominee of the left-of-center Bangla Congress party, was murdered by unknown assailants while touring his constituency in Burdwan district.

He was the third candidate for the 280-member West Bengal Assembly to be murdered in the last month. The others were from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party and a leftist splinter group, the Forward Bloc.

Two other apparent murders involving Indian politicians were reported from other parts of the country in the last 24 hours.

The maharaja of Kishengarh, a member of the Rajasthan State Assembly belonging to the conservative Swatantra party, was found shot to death in his car in his home district late yesterday. Atiqur Rahman, a Congress party member of the Uttar Pradesh state legislature, was found in a well near his home this morning.

IBM Raided in Toulouse

TOULOUSE, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A group of youths last night sacked the office of International Business Machines, destroyed four computers and left after depositing leaflets signed "the Maoists" and calling for "an end to American imperialism," police said.

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After Seven-Month Revolt

Police in Armored Cars Set To Quell Violence in Reggio

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Convoys of armored troop carriers took up positions near here tonight, ready to move into this riot-torn city tomorrow to crush a seven-month revolt which has paralyzed the city.

At nightfall, the first convoys of 12 tracked vehicles from an armored division of the para-military carabinieri arrived in the small town of Villa di San Giovanni, some eight miles north of Reggio.

The authorities decided to move in the armored vehicles to crush mounting violence here over the naming of another city, Catanzaro, as capital of the Calabria region, rather than Reggio.

Another squadron of 12 armored carriers will join up with the first group tonight, according to Reggio's Police Chief Emilio Santillo. Mr. Santillo has planned a military style assault to smash resistance in working-class districts of the city.

The convoys are expected to move into Reggio at dawn to break down barricades in the rebellious districts.

Today was the sixth day of a new outburst of violence and near-anarchy, with demonstrators keeping control of the working class districts of Sbarre and Santa Caterina from behind street barricades and blazing vehicles. Police have three times come under pistol fire in the last two days.

The demonstrators today attacked with stones a hotel requisitioned by police in the Sbarre quarter and were greeted by a counter-attack of tear-gas grenades and a water cannon in a 30-minute battle.

At one point, three cars carrying plainclothes police were surrounded by menacing youths. Witnesses said the detectives jumped out with pistols in hand and escaped.

For the first time in the last six days, Police Chief Santillo left the crowds in control and did not send in the powerful armed columns which have each morning removed the barricades in Sbarre and Santa Caterina.

He held his men in check after shooting incidents in the last two days in which at least 36 pistol shots have been fired at police, most of them from low rooftops overlooking the maze of narrow streets running through the Sbarre quarter.

In one incident yesterday, a 37-year-old railroad worker was wounded by a rooftop sniper. A policeman answered the fire with a submachine-gun burst.

Stress on Calley Cited in Testimony Of Psychiatrists

FORT BENNING, Ga., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Two psychiatrists testified today that 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr. suffered a "stress reaction" at My Lai and was unable to analyze the legality of orders to kill civilians in the Vietnamese hamlet.

The answers of the two doctors were in response to hypothetical questions regarding how a man with Lt. Calley's background and mentality would react under combat stress.

Their testimony was given with the six-officer court-martial jury absent. The defense is seeking a ruling that the doctors' opinions be aired in open court.

Lt. Calley, a 27-year-old Miamian, is charged with the premeditated murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968, the day his infantry unit conducted a search-and-destroy mission in the village.

Tories Target As Postmen Eye Long Halt

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Opposition pressure for renewed government action to break a four-week postal strike mounted in Parliament today after the executive committee of the Union of Postal Workers voted last night to continue the stoppage indefinitely.

The vote was held after union leaders met for 3 1/2 hours following a rejection of a union offer of independent mediation. The rejection came in a letter from Bill Ryland, acting chairman of the Post Office, to Tom Jackson, general secretary of the union, which represents 203,000 members.

Mr. Ryland said in his letter that mediation would achieve nothing and insisted the matter should go to arbitration. The union refuses to accept arbitration.

Employment Minister Robert Carr, who spent most of yesterday in talks with both sides in the dispute, reported the continued deadlock to the House of Commons today.

The Post Office offered a 9 percent pay increase, but the UPW wants at least a 13 percent pay rise.

Labor party employment spokesman Barbara Castle said the government had a clear and urgent duty to break the deadlock—by personal mediation from Mr. Carr, by appointing an independent mediator, or by setting up a court of inquiry.

At their headquarters, Mr. Jackson and other union leaders ended speculation with a firm commitment to continue the strike, ending the possibility that a shortage of union funds and hardships suffered by some strikers would soften the union's stand.

Meanwhile, other British unions aided the cause of the striking postal workers by granting them loans of £150,000 ($360,000) to keep their long walkout going.

No More Paris Concessions, No Air-War Limit, Nixon Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnam until Hanoi releases all American prisoners.

"As long as North Vietnam has any Americans as prisoners of war," he said, "there will be Americans in South Vietnam and enough Americans to give them an incentive to release the prisoners."

The President was asked if the next logical step, following the Laos incursion now under way, is a South Vietnamese invasion of the southern panhandle of North Vietnam.

U.S. Air Power

While he declined to speculate on "what South Vietnam may decide to do" to protect its interests, the President said there are no restrictions on the use of American air power.

He was asked at the start of the news conference about limits he would put on U.S. involvement in Indochina. The President restated that neither American ground forces nor advisers will be used in Laos or Cambodia, but then said: "I'm not going to place any limitation on our use of air power."

He added, however, that tactical nuclear weapons would be out of the question, of course.

Asked to define the limitation of time and scope placed on the Laos undertaking, the President said South Vietnamese troops will remain there for however long it takes to achieve their objective of severing Communist supply routes to the South. But he added that in any event this would be no later than May, when the annual rainy season starts in the area.

As for the scope of the incursion, he said, operations will be restricted to cutting across infiltration trails used by North Vietnamese troops. Three major trails already have been severed, the President reported.

Asked if he felt that the Laos operations might bring Red China into the conflict, Mr. Nixon said the Laos incursion in no way is intended to threaten China "and should not be interpreted by the Communist Chinese as a threat to them."

Furthermore, he added, he does not believe Peking will view the Laotian action as a threat to China's security.

Other Topics

The President dealt mostly with foreign policy in today's news conference. Among other things, Mr. Nixon:

● Said he was encouraged by Middle East developments, declaring that he believes Egypt has been "more forthcoming" than anticipated and added that Israel has taken a similar path. But he said the United States will not pressure either side and went on to predict that the cease-fire will be extended when it expires early next month.

● Said the United States is closely watching the movements of a Soviet nuclear submarine in Cuban waters to determine whether it is being serviced there or from Cuban-based facilities. He said such servicing would be regarded by the United States as violation of an understanding stemming from the 1962 Cuban missile crisis under which Moscow is said to have agreed to keep Cuba free of offensive weapons.

British Sentence Irish Gas Hurler

LONDON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A court today sentenced a 27-year-old Irish workman to 18 months in prison for lobbing two tear gas canisters onto the floor of the House of Commons July 23.

James Anthony Roche was pronounced guilty of conspiring to effect a public mischief in the attack. His co-defendant, free-lance journalist Bowes Egan, was freed.

Roche told the court during his five-day trial that he brought the tear gas to Parliament to discourage its use by British troops in controlling riots in Northern Ireland.

28 Survivors Landed

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Twenty-eight survivors of the Nicaraguan freighter Velta landed here yesterday from the German ship Pentelikon after their rescue off the Azores in an Atlantic gale.

60 High Schools on Strike

Big Student Parade in Paris Protests Alleged Frame-Up

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Feb. 17 (WP).—More than sixty high schools went on strike, and nearly 10,000 students marched across Paris's main avenues for three hours, in a protest movement today against sentencing of a young mathematics student who allegedly punched a policeman.

There was no violence, as helmeted police riot squads were kept off the main avenues, but Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin tonight prohibited any further street demonstrations tomorrow or Friday.

On Friday morning, a court of appeals will review last week's condemnation to six months' imprisonment of Gilles Guiot, 19, a student at the Lycée Chaptal arrested after a clash between police and leftist demonstrators Feb. 9.

Mr. Guiot was convicted on the testimony of two police officers, although schoolmates swore he took no part in the demonstration and his teachers described him as a timid young man and good student who had never been involved in political activity.

The Guiot case appeared to have once again galvanized the latent tension between large elements of French youth and the police, whose zealousness in repressing extreme-leftist groups since 1968 has led to frequent charges of unnecessary brutality. Student demonstrations in May 1968, later joined by France's major trade unions, paralyzed the capital and nearly overthrew the regime of the late Gen. de Gaulle.

Press commentaries today, reviewing the Guiot affair as well as other recent evidence of renewed social tension, were unanimous in agreeing that the situation in no way resembled that of May 1968. However, some commentators observed that a wave of recent strikes, as well as the beginnings of youthful unrest, did somewhat recall a similar pattern in February 1968.

President Georges Pompidou's government appeared to be handling the situation with maximum prudence. Several recent strikes have been settled on terms favorable to the workers, although 1,500 metalworkers at Nantes on the Atlantic Coast and 5,000 coal miners in the Calais region remain on strike with no signs yet of settlements.

At today's regular cabinet meeting, Mr. Pompidou was quick to disassociate the government from yesterday's controversial attacks by René Tomasini, secretary general of the Gaullist party.

Mr. Tomasini had extolled the police as "guardians of liberty," attacked the French judiciary for alleged "cowardice" in its sentencing of youthful demonstrators, and rebuked the state-controlled television network for "bizarre, scandalous, morbid, pessimistic" news reports.

After open protests by Justice Minister René Pleven, who is not a Gaullist, Mr. Pompidou personally paid tribute today to the "impartiality and dignity" of French justice.

There was no official comment on Mr. Tomasini's attack against television journalism, which Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas sought to liberalize in 1969 against the resistance of hard-line Gaullists.

However, a meeting of the Gaullist party executive committee expressed regret at the "exploitation" of Mr. Tomasini's remarks and reaffirmed its "particular" confidence in the prime minister.

While banning further street demonstrations, Interior Minister Marcellin plainly indicated official toleration of indoor protest meetings over the Guiot case which have already been scheduled.

Some 15 Paris high schools plan simultaneous protest sit-ins tomorrow afternoon, while Communist, Socialist and other political groups have called a mass meeting for tomorrow evening at the Labor Exchange building.

The leftist political parties and trade unions, as well as extremist youth groups, were quick to take up the Guiot case as a miscarriage of justice—to the obvious discomfort of many of Mr. Guiot's Lycée Chaptal schoolmates and teachers, who expressed fear today that "politicizing" the case would prejudice Mr. Guiot's appeal.

"Deplorable" Case

In an apparent effort to calm moderate elements, Paris Prefect of Police Maurice Grimaud last evening received a delegation of parents' association leaders, representing 700,000 French families. Mr. Grimaud called the Guiot case "deplorable" and remarked that, while he would not believe the police officers had deliberately given false testimony against the youth, "anyone can make a mistake."

The pro-government evening newspaper France Soir this evening quoted various witnesses of the Feb. 9 clash, including four of its own staff members, in statements which tended to indicate that Mr. Guiot had been an innocent bystander and that the actual assailant of the police officer had escaped into the subway.

This afternoon found both Lycée Chaptal students and leaders of the major Communist and other "responsible" student organizations opposed to any public demonstration before tomorrow. Nevertheless, some 3,000 teen-agers, as well as apparently disciplined representatives of anarchist, Maoist, Trotskyite and "youth liberation" groups, assembled at 3 p.m. before the lycée, which is located on the Right Bank of Paris.

Marching down boulevards and the Rue Royale, through the Place de la Concorde and across the Seine to the Boulevard St. Germain, the chanting demonstrators were soon joined by thousands of other youths. Banners carried by an informal "strike support committee," and demanding freedom for Mr. Guiot, were followed by those of some 20 other Paris lycées expressing solidarity with the high-school protest movement.

Police Brutality

Black anarchist and red "proletarian" flags were also seen in the procession, but although some of the demonstrators occasionally sang the Internationale and other political anthems, the major accent of the demonstration was clearly directed against police brutality.

The chanted slogans included: "The police are fascists and killers," "Pleven and Marcellin are killers," "Tomorrow it may be your son," "You are all concerned," and "One solution—end the reprisals."

However, the most popular slogan was "Free Guiot and his comrades."

In addition to today's march through Paris, solidarity strikes over the Guiot case were reported from schools in Strasbourg, Lille, Pontoise and other provincial centers as well as in the Paris suburbs.

While acquittal or suspension of Mr. Guiot's sentence by the appeals court Friday would probably calm most protests, there has been increasing concern here over the continuing hostility between French youth and the authorities.

U.S. Shuns Bid To Move Talks Out of Paris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The State Department today threw cold water on a South Vietnamese suggestion that the Vietnam peace talks be shifted from Paris. A spokesman said officials saw no need for a change of venue.

Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam was quoted as saying in Saigon yesterday that his government would propose that the talks be moved to a neutral country in Southeast Asia.

He linked the suggestion with apparent pique over French criticism of the South Vietnamese drive into Laos.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said today: "We were not consulted in advance nor would we expect to be consulted on a matter which appears essentially to be a statement of personal views and not a proposal by the government (of Saigon). Officials here said they did not expect the idea to be formally advanced in Paris.

To Help in Laos

Peking Is Reported Sending Hanoi 2,000 More Advisers

HONG KONG, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The Hong Kong Star reported today that China has decided to send 2,000 more advisers to help the North Vietnamese in Laos but will not send an army of volunteers as it did during the 1950-53 Korean War.

The Hong Kong report followed signing in Peking yesterday of a pact for additional Chinese military aid to North Vietnam.

Hanoi today hailed Peking's promise as a clear indication of China's commitment to the war in Indochina.

Commenting on the supplementary aid agreement, the official North Vietnamese newspaper Nhan Dan said the pact "proves China's great resolve to render more vigorous political, economic and military aid to Vietnam now that the Nixon administration is resorting to frenzied war moves."

The Hanoi newspaper gave no indication of the exact nature or amount of additional aid China has agreed to send following the South Vietnamese thrust into Laos.

4,000 Advisers

The Hong Kong Star's front-page report, quoting China sources, said the new contingent of advisers will raise the total of Chinese instructors in North Vietnam to over 4,000, and Peking will now allow all of them to join combat units.

The report said the decision was made following a visit to army units along the China-Laos border by Marshal Yeh Chen-yin, one of the deputy chairmen of Peking's Military Affairs Commission, who specializes in southern Chinese affairs.

The New China News Agency today reported fresh rallies in major Chinese cities in protest against the South Vietnamese thrust into Laos.

Following earlier demonstrations in Peking, Shanghai and other centers, the cities of Tientsin, in the north, and Chungking and Lanchow, in central China, yesterday staged "mighty demonstrations" with hundreds of thousands of people taking part, the agency said.

British Move

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—Britain called on the Soviet Union today to join in a move urging North Vietnam to pull its forces out of the embattled kingdom of Laos.

The Foreign Office announced that the request had been sent to Moscow, urging joint British-Soviet action to respond to an appeal by the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma.

The Laotian leader addressed messages to the British and Soviet governments on Feb. 6—five days after South Vietnam's thrust into his territory.

He asked the two cochairmen to the Indochinese peace-making conference to warn North Vietnam that it must respect the 1962 international agreement establishing Laos as a neutral state and to press North Vietnam to pull its forces out of Laotian territory.

Joint Responsibility

The foreign ministers of Britain and the Soviet Union, Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Andrei Gromyko, share responsibility for keeping peace in the Indochinese countries of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia. This role was assumed after the two countries presided over the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina.

In their message to the Soviet government, the British attached to Prince Souvanna's appeal the draft of a statement which th would like to see circulated in t names of the cochairmen to t the countries which participated the Indochinese peace conferen

The British have no high hop

Pacific Nations Appeal

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysi Feb. 17 (AP).—Malaysia, Jap and Indonesia will appeal Britain and the Soviet Union take immediate action to resto peace in Laos, Prime Minister Tu Abdul Razak said today.

Malaysia, Japan and Indonesi were selected last May in Djakart at a conference of Asian an Pacific nations on Cambodia t seek a solution to the Cambodia war.

"As we stated in the Djakart conference," Mr. Razak said, "w want all foreign forces to lea Cambodia and Laos."

Ex-Top NCO, Seven Others Are Indicted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Former Army Sgt. Maj. William Wooldridge and seven others were indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of conspiring to defraud noncommissioned officers' clubs in Vietnam between 1965 and 1969.

Sgt. Wooldridge, then the Army's highest ranking enlisted man was stripped of that rank following a 1969 Senate subcommittee investigation which accused him of "questionable activities" in his conduct of Army clubs in Germany, the United States and South Vietnam.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced that the indictments were returned in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. They named Sgt. Wooldridge, five current or former Army non coms, two civilians and Maredem Ltd., a California corporation in which five of the accused were shareholders.

Hearings Reopen

Coincidentally, the Senate subcommittee reopened hearings today into the $3-billion-a-year post exchange (PX) operations run by the Defense Department.

Sgt. Wooldridge was one of the shareholders in the company. Others indicted and named as shareholders are M. Sgt. William H. Higdon, retired Sgt. 1st Cl. Narvaez Hatcher, retired Sgt. 1st Cl. Seymour Lazar and Theodore (Sam) Bass, a civilian who had served as an NCO in the Army.

The Justice Department said Sgt. Wooldridge, who was the first sergeant major of the Army, is now stationed at White Sands Missile Range, N. M.

Others named in the indictment were Sgt. 1st Cl. William Bagby and Charles and Irene Terhune, civilians now living in Middlesex, England.

Sgt. Higdon and Sgt. Bagby served as secretary-custodians of NCO clubs in Vietnam during the period 1965 to 1969 while Sgt. Lazar was president of Maredem Ltd., and Mr. Bass and Mr. Terhune were salesmen for the company in Vietnam, the grand jury said.

British Woman

Irene Terhune was a British subject residing in Hong Kong.

These were the second indictments since the Senate investigation began. On Jan. 12 retired Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner was indicted by a federal grand jury in Richmond, Va., on charges of illegally obtaining firearms from the Chicago Police Department and evading income taxes.

In the Senate, investigators charged that beer and liquor agents plied high-ranking American officials in Vietnam with favors—such as a villa with maids—to promote sales of their products to servicemen on military bases.

Hanoi Force Seen as Threat To Laos Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

that there are already signs of an increase in enemy pressure on both sides of the border.

A U.S. infantry company was surrounded last night by North Vietnamese troops, who wounded eight Americans before breaking off the attack, at a night encampment near an isolated American artillery base only six miles south of the Demilitarized Zone.

Other enemy shelling incidents northeast of Khe Sanh wounded 13 American soldiers, the command said.

Inside Laos, the South Vietnamese command reported three clashes with enemy troops near Lao Bao. In the sharpest attack, the Communists fired 100 mortar shells on Artillery Base Hongha II and then launched a ground assault. The command said 26 South Vietnamese troops were wounded and eight enemy soldiers were killed.

Bad weather—clouds and fog—continued around Khe Sanh, but military spokesmen said the skies were clearer over Laos and were not hampering operations over the border.

Air Strikes in North

SAIGON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—U.S. Navy jets have hit at anti-aircraft radar installations in the third strike inside North Vietnam in three days.

The U.S. military command here said two Navy jets fired two Shrike missiles after hostile action by the radar installations near the town of Finh. This means the anti-aircraft radar had locked on to the planes preparatory to firing ground-to-air missiles at them.

The command stressed that this protective reaction was the "inherent right of self-defense."

Strikes Set in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17 (AP).—Belgians face a day without their favorite restaurant meals, drinks and newspapers tomorrow when the nation's shops, cafés, restaurants and newsstands stage a one-day strike to protest "unjust government measures" involving tax procedures.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Sunny
ANKARA	2	43	Very cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Rain
BEIRUT	21	70	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	10	50	Rain
BERLIN	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	2	46	Very cloudy
CAIRO	22	72	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Rain
COSTA D' SOL	14	57	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast
FLORENCE	11	52	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	37	Rain
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—6	21	Snow
ISTANBUL	15	59	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast
LISBON	14	57	Very cloudy
LONDON	4	39	Rain
MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—7	19	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—9	16	Sunny
MUNICH	—1	34	Snow
NEW YORK	3	37	Cloudy
NICE	13	55	Partly cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
PRAGUE	4	39	Overcast
ROME	7	45	Rain
SOFIA	2	36	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
TEL AVIV	16	61	Sunny
TUNIS	12	54	Showers
VENICE	7	45	Rain
VIENNA	3	37	Rain
WARSAW	2	36	Overcast
WASHINGTON	3	37	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	Very cloudy

Majority Control at Stake

Democratic Unit's Plan Aids Big States' Convention Role

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—The Democratic Party Rules Commission yesterday reaffirmed its endorsement of a delegate-apportionment formula for the 1972 convention that takes strength from 33 smaller states and gives majority control to eight big industrial states.

By an 8-to-6 vote, the commission rejected a substitute plan that would have helped the small states by tying their delegate strength to their Electoral College vote.

The action set the stage for an expected battle at Friday's meeting of the full Democratic National Committee, where each state, regardless of size, has two votes.

The key decision at yesterday's rules commission meeting came on a motion by Rep. Patsy Mink of Hawaii. It would have based delegate strength 50 percent on a state's Electoral College vote and 50 percent on its Democratic strength in the last three presidential elections.

The commission rejected that plan and went back to its original formula of 50 percent population and 50 percent Democratic presidential vote.

Mink Plan Rejected

Mrs. Mink's plan would have taken about 100 delegates from the eight big states and redistributed them among the small states which are the heaviest losers in the recommended formula. Her plan would have given Alaska ten votes instead of four, Nevada 11 instead of six, and the District of Columbia 15 instead of 12, for example.

Mrs. Mink argued that her plan "recognizes the existing method of electing a President" by Electoral College votes and would, for the small states, "soften the blow" of the commission's formula.

But another commission member, Erie County, N.Y., Democratic Chairman Joseph F. Crangle, said it would be "very foolish" to "perpetuate an inequity we already have in our political process" by tying the delegate apportionment to the Electoral College vote.

Mrs. Mink's amendment was defeated because two of the small-state representatives on the commission — North Dakota national committeewoman Liv Bjorle and District of Columbia national committeeman Channing E. Phillips — voted against her.

Mrs. Bjorle said: "We don't feel in North Dakota that just because we are a small state, we should have a bonus."

Mrs. Dorothy S. McDiarmid, former Fairfax County, Va., delegate and a member of the commission, abstained on the 8-to-6 vote against Mrs. Mink's motion. She said she favored an apportionment formula based solely on population, which had been rejected on a 9-to-9 tie vote at an earlier meeting of the commission.

Both the population plan—which helps the South at the expense of the big industrial states—and the Electoral College plan are expected to come before the national committee at its meeting Friday.

The rules commission, headed by Rep. James G. O'Hara of Michigan, is one of two reform groups created by the Democrats in the wake of their stormy 1968 convention.

Most of yesterday's meeting was taken up with revision of detailed guidelines for the operation of convention committees and the handling of credentials challenges. These, too, will come before the national committee for final approval on Friday.

$40 Billion Rise Asked in Debt Ceiling

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The administration today asked Congress to raise the nation's debt ceiling by $40 billion to a record $435 billion, the biggest single boost in 25 years.

The move has wide political as well as fiscal implications, and President Nixon sent his new Treasury secretary, Democrat John B. Connally, to present the case before the Democratic-controlled House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Connally, a former Texas governor, told the panel that the national debt late this month would rise to within $1 billion of the present statutory debt limit of $395 billion and unless the ceiling were raised quickly the government could face "serious operating difficulties" within weeks.

The debt is the amount of money the government can borrow to meet its fiscal obligations, and the reason an increase is needed is to cope with a growing projected deficit in this year's budget.

Red-Ink Prediction

The secretary, who is the first Democrat Mr. Nixon has appointed to his cabinet, said that when the present debt limit was set last June, the red-ink prediction for fiscal 1971 was $1.3 billion. But he went on:

"In addition to estimating error, the business slowdown has contributed to a sharp fall in revenues of some $10 billion from the projections of last spring. A combination of increases in such uncontrollable items as Social Security and interest payments and higher appropriations by the Congress account for a $7-billion increase in estimated expenditures."

Estimates have ranged above $18 billion for the deficit in the fiscal year ending June 30.

Treasury figures now list the debt at $391.5 billion, a boost of $20 billion a year. The debt is expected to continue to rise until 1970 income tax payments funnel into the Treasury as April 15, the final tax filing day, approaches.

Mr. Connally told the committee, which is heavily laced by Democrats critical of Mr. Nixon's economic policies, that the debt apparently "will rise to within $1 billion of the present $395 billion limit late this month, before temporarily dropping again."

He defended the debt increase and the anticipated budget deficit of $18.6 billion this fiscal year and $11.6 billion in fiscal 1972, saying they are expected to counter the economy's "sluggishness."

While Mr. Connally testified on Capitol Hill, there were these other developments:

● Wholesale prices increased last month by a seasonally-adjusted 0.5 percent, the Labor Department reported. Prices for food and farm products remained at the seasonally-adjusted 0.7 preliminary estimate for January. More discouraging for the administration than the fact that wholesale prices exceed the 0.4 projection was the seasonally-adjusted industrial commodities rise of 0.3 percent against a projected 0.1 percent.

● Interest rates on government-insured home loans were cut by 0.5 percent to 7 percent, the third such drop in three months. This action, announced by the Housing Department and Veterans Administration, followed yesterday's drop in the prime interest lending rate by the nation's banks, from 6 percent to 5 3/4 percent. Both developments—efforts to stimulate loan demand—indicated a sharp easing of the money-market stemming from a business slowdown.

Industrial Output Up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—U.S. industrial production moved ahead moderately in January, but the advance still reflected considerable slack in the nation's economy, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday.

The key economic indicator rose by 0.7 percent last month, as the economy continued to bounce back from the low which followed the General Motors strike last fall. However, the increase trailed the upward revised 1.5 percent advance a month earlier.

The board said the stepup in output was centered in the automobile and related industries. But changes in most other industries were offsetting.

The index stood at 165.1 percent of the 1957-59 average. This was still 2 percent below the level prior to the auto strike and 5.4 percent below the peak reached in July 1969.

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Associated Press.

THE ICEMAN GOETH—A stroller ambles through a forest of ice-covered trees and shrubs in Lincoln Park, on Chicago's Lake Michigan shoreline. The ice was formed by a freezing fine spray from the lake's waves.

Anti-War Entertainers Plan Tour of Military Bases in U.S.

By Lacey Fosburgh

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Jane Fonda, Mike Nichols and Elliot Gould are among a dozen well-known entertainers who have formed a new comedy troupe in the hopes of touring military bases across the country with an anti-war stage show for "the forgotten soldiers."

In revealing their plans yesterday, members of the troupe said they intended to test the Army's new liberalization policies and to challenge comedian Bob Hope's "corner on the market" of shows for servicemen.

"It's been very disconcerting for many of us in Hollywood," Miss Fonda told a news conference, "to see that Bob Hope, Martha Raye and other companies of their political ilk have cornered the market and are the only entertainers allowed to speak to soldiers in this country and Vietnam."

Different Points of View

"A lot of us who have different points of view about the war and what's happening to this country have decided the time has come to speak to the forgotten soldiers. They are the majority of the soldiers," she continued. "They want peace and freedom, but they are isolated in the military world and they need our support."

The troupe, like other entertainment groups, would require official invitations from commanding officers in order to perform on military bases. Members of the troupe include the writer-comedians Jules Feiffer, Dick Gregory and Herb Gardner, actors Donald Sutherland and Peter Boyle, folk singer Barbara Dane and the rock group, Swamp Dogg.

Dr. Howard B. Levy, who was dismissed as an Army captain and sentenced to 26 months in prison in June, 1967, for refusing to train soldiers headed for Vietnam, also appeared at the news conference. He said that Lt. Gen. John J. Tolson, 3d, commander of Fort Bragg, N.C., was now "studying our script."

'New Mod Look'

"If Gen. Tolson is really serious about the Army's so-called liberalization policy," Mr. Levy said, "and believes in the Army's 'new mod look,' he'll let our show on the base. If not, he will ban it, and let the public know it's the same, old-fashioned repressive Army."

Fort Bragg was chosen as the first target, Mr. Levy explained, "because Tolson has been the key architect of the Army's new look. We expect his full cooperation."

If they are invited to perform, he said, the Army would automatically pay their room, board and transportation expenses as part of its standard policy toward civilian entertainers.

Working under the auspices of the U.S. Servicemen's Fund, which was established in 1967 to encourage the anti-war movement within military ranks, the troupe has already arranged "contingency plans" to perform their skits in the Haymarket Square Coffeehouse, in Fayetteville, N.C., outside Fort Bragg, on March 13 and 14.

"The point of all this," said Miss Fonda, who has been active for several years in the anti-war movement, "is to show soldiers there are those of us who understand."

Tate Jurors Freed After Seven Months

By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—Jurors in the Sharon Tate murder trial are going home today for the first time since last July, when they were insulated from the world to keep outside events and rumors from affecting their judgment of the evidence.

For the remainder of the trial, now eight months old, the 12 regular and four alternate jurors may stay at home without supervision.

They are now charged with deciding whether Charles Manson and three young female defendants get the death penalty after being found guilty of multiple murder.

Eleven of the jurors were sequestered at the Ambassador Hotel last July 15, a month after the beginning of the trial. The remaining five of an original panel of 18 were locked up on July 22. Two jurors have been excused.

The jurors learned of their deliverance yesterday, when Judge Charles H. Older announced, "I have some good news for you."

They listened without visible signs of emotion as Judge Older explained that after conferring with lawyers, he had decided to rescind his sequestration order.

After one more night at their hotel, he said, they could collect their belongings and go home. He said the trial would be in recess today while they moved.

The judge told the jurors that they must not talk about the case or their deliberations with anyone —relatives, friends or members of the press.

The judge's decision to free the jurors came at the end of a day in which regular juror Larry D. Sheely was excused because of a family problem, then reinstated after alternate juror Mrs. Victoria Kampman, a housewife in her late 40s or early 50s, fainted when told to take her place among the regular jurors.

She appeared uncertain and hesitant as she looked for the chair vacated by Mr. Sheely.

"I'm dizzy," Mrs. Kampman said.

She sat down, then slumped in her chair. A woman bailiff revived her with smelling salts and she was reinstated as an alternate.

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U.S. Court Drops Charges That 2 Hid Berrigan

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 17 (AP).—Indictments against lay theologian William Stringfellow and poet Anthony Towne, charging them with having harbored the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, were dismissed yesterday in U.S. District Court.

Judge Edward W. Day said the indictments had been dropped "without prejudice," meaning that new indictments could be brought.

The indictments charged the two Block Island residents with harboring the fugitive priest from Aug. 7 to Aug. 11, 1970.

Father Berrigan had eluded authorities for five months. He and his brother, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, had been convicted April 19 of destroying draft records in Catonsville, Md. They are serving three-year terms at a federal prison in Danbury, Conn.

Last Dec. 21, Mr. Stringfellow and Mr. Towne said at a news conference: "At a certain time and in a certain place we did relieve, receive, comfort and assist him." But they denied harboring or concealing Father Berrigan and said they "did not hinder the authorities" in their efforts to arrest him.

Hearing Set Into Wiretaps On Chicago 7

Inquiry on Whether FBI Acted Illegally

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—The defendants in the "Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial are entitled to a court inquiry into whether the FBI illegally wiretapped their phones, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

Such an inquiry—on the basis of a civil suit they filed in June, 1969—may begin immediately, without waiting for final disposition of the charges against them arising out of demonstrations during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

A previous ruling in U.S. District Court here had placed an indefinite stay on the Chicago Seven's lawsuit and thus restricted their effort to prove that the charges against them had been illegally developed.

Five of the defendants in the trial were convicted in Chicago last year, and the case is scheduled for argument before an appeals court in the spring.

Final determination, however, including possible appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court, could take years.

Yesterday's court action clears the way for the Chicago defendants and nine civil rights and radical political organizations that joined their lawsuit to question FBI-directed electronic surveillance against them.

Before the Chicago trial, the government acknowledged that some of the defendants had been wiretapped although no warrant or judicial order had been issued for that purpose. That action, the defendants said, was illegal.

But the Justice Department asserted in Chicago that such surveillance was lawful if "deemed vital to national security" or used "to gather intelligence information concerning domestic organizations which seek to attack and subvert the government by unlawful means."

U.S. Reports Soviet Warships Near Coast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The Pentagon said today that a nuclear-powered Soviet submarine had been spotted near Cuba and that a Russian guided missile cruiser was in the Gulf of Mexico, 200 miles off the western Florida coast.

The submarine was said to be the type used to attack other subs and surface ships rather than the kind that fires intercontinental ballistic missiles at land targets.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim said that the sub was seen on the surface "in Cuban waters."

L.A. Quake a Proving Ground For City's New Skyscrapers

By Ray Hebert

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—Last week's major earthquake will serve as a rich source of data that may someday be of benefit to every city in the world.

It is obvious that the quake, despite its intensity, isn't likely to throw Los Angeles off its course as a metropolis shooting for a bigger skyline. But city officials are studying proposals to strengthen building requirements.

"You learn something new—something we'll insist on and other cities will pick up—in every quake," said an official.

"But this one, because of its severity, is going to be a bonanza, a real laboratory," he said.

The big question is what caused the tragic collapse of the Veterans Hospital, a federal facility, and the county's new Olive View Hospital.

Neither building was constructed under supervision of the city's Building and Safety Department. The federal government and county were responsible and both are probing to determine what caused the disasters.

A question that apparently has been answered, however, involves the earthquake resistance of the downtown area's new crop of high-rise office and residential buildings.

The quake proved—to the satisfaction of city building officials and most engineers and architects —that the structures would have ridden out the temblor even if the epicenter had been closer to downtown Los Angeles.

Superficial damage would have been heavier, but structural damage still would have been nil, they believe. The buildings' elasticity, designed into the structures, is the key.

Because this is earthquake country, engineers have been testing the new high-rises with computers to measure their quake resistance.

The buildings are given a "good shaking" by a computed earthquake while they are in the design stage.

A person standing atop the 52-story Atlantic Richfield Plaza Towers might have been very frightened last Tuesday morning when the temblor hit.

"But really, it was quite safe up there—not that I was there, of course," said Robert J. Williams, general manager of the city's building and safety department.

He compared it to riding atop a palm tree rather than at the top of a rigid 100-foot-high brick smokestack.

"The idea is to get buildings that will behave like palm trees," Mr. Williams said. "Shorter buildings are brittle, more rigid, but they're safe if they have reinforcing."

During the quake, the Atlantic Richfield Plaza Towers probably swayed from 12 to 20 inches—the distance allowable under the city building code, he said.

But, he explained, the buildings' reaction was probably no more intense than it would have been in a high wind.

© Los Angeles Times

Cuba Says Debray Arrived From Chile

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP).—French writer Régis Debray, who spent more than three years in a Bolivian prison for guerrilla activities with Ernesto (Che) Guevara, arrived in Cuba today from Santiago, Chile, according to a Havana radio broadcast.

He spent 54 days in Chile after his release and expulsion from Bolivia just before Christmas. Mr. Debray said before his departure from Santiago that he was about to publish a book about President Salvador Allende of Chile and his leftist government. He is in Cuba at the invitation of Premier Fidel Castro.

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Take the bird with a Springbok on its tail
SAA

Fearing an Ice Age, She Moved Underground

Woman Dies After 25 Years in Cave

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 17 (UPI).—Mrs. Margaret J. Campbell, who had lived underground since 1946 to protect herself from what she feared was the coming of a new ice age, died in her subterranean home Sunday.

Mrs. Campbell spent the last 25 years of her life expanding and improving her underground home and led a near-normal life in the abode, which reached 60 feet deep at one point.

While she never had to use the home as protection against the ice age she predicted, she often told friends and visitors that living in the constant temperatures of her home relieved her of the arthritic pains which had plagued her for many years on the surface.

She often suggested such living for arthritics who could find no medical relief for their pains.

Mrs. Campbell also often pointed out that her underground home provided her with protection against wind, dust, bugs and noise.

She dug the home on her property on Tucson's South Side. Once she had the tunnel large enough, she began moving her furniture out of her house and into the underground rooms through her basement.

She began digging shortly after she came here in 1942. By 1946, her underground home was large enough for her to move in. She continued to expand the subterranean abode until her death. It finally consisted of three rooms.

Her goal was a ten-room house with a small underground garden. She never completed the ten rooms, but she did have her garden.

In later years, she gave piano lessons in her 20-foot-deep living room.

Mrs. Campbell was an author, having written the book "Iba, the Dawn," which she published at her own expense in 1963.

The book was an adventure story about the men who rebuilt the world after a great deluge.

Her son, William, was reluctant to talk about his mother and her fear of a new ice age. She never revealed what led her to believe the ice age was on its way.

Her neighbors described Mrs. Campbell as a "warm, outgoing person who made friends with everybody."

Her underground home was full of books and works of art.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, February 18, 1971 *

The Oil Settlement at Tehran

The terms of the agreement reached between international oil companies and the Persian Gulf producing states somewhat belie the sense of crisis generated in their talks at Tehran over the last few weeks. The "posted" price of a barrel is to go up at once by 35 cents; the producer government's take, which stays at 55 percent, goes up 19 cents. For the Gulf states, whose posted prices rose barely at all in the last decade, 19 cents is a lot; they'll get five cents more in each of the next four years, plus a 2.5 percent annual increment to keep pace with world inflation. For rough comparison purposes, however, recall that in 1969-70 alone prices of American domestic crude oil increased by 45 cents a barrel. The Persian Gulf was playing essentially catch-up ball. American producers, protected by import quotas, are still ahead.

There are 42 gallons in a barrel. If the companies pass on the whole 19-cent increase to their Western European and Japanese consumers, these consumers will pay less than a half-cent more per gallon. Since—mostly because of heavy excise taxes imposed by governments—gas costs two or three times more in Western Europe than here (fuel oil, another major use, costs much more, too), a half-cent is not much. It will be interesting to see whether the publics and governments of Europe and Japan let the companies pass it along. The immediate impact in the United States should be minimal, since American oil imports are nominal—unless American producers exploit the world's fit of oil nerves to raise their own prices again.

Anyway, at Tehran the companies got what looks like a fair deal. Increases in their costs were not major. And they got a five-year agreement to protect themselves against being "whipsawed": If Libya and Algeria win better terms, as they hope to do in another set of talks opening right away, then the six Gulf producers must sit still. This assurance of "stability" greatly cheers the companies. With the Gulf agreement in hand (and with a bull market in rumors of the reopening of the Suez Canal), they can face Libya and Algeria with more fortitude —though hardly with complacence. Libya presents a particularly difficult case: Its huge financial reserves and its rage at the West make it the Arab state most likely to embargo its oil. Libya supplies 17 percent of the non-Communist world's needs; its embargo alone could force Western Europe to impose emergency rationing.

For Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi, the new accord significantly increases their revenues and for the first time gives them a hedge against world inflation. (The more they earn from oil, the more manufactured goods and technology they buy from the West, of course; their gain is the West's and Japan's gain in that important sense.) The shah of Iran emerges as well with major gains in political status, a commodity which should serve him well in his American-supported effort to become the premier power—replacing the retiring British—in the Persian Gulf. The new revenues may also stimulate "revenue-sharing" debates within the producer states, with attendant political implications. And the example of the Persian Gulf's success surely will inspire producers of other commodities in the world's underdeveloped "south" to try to follow suit, if they can.

A word might be said about the Gulf states' threat to "legislate" price increases and "embargo" oil, had the companies not come to terms. These are fighting words. Yet the bargaining tactics they describe are traditional and accepted in most business dealings. This is a point to keep in mind when the next oil "crisis" arrives. For surely there will be another. One reason is that there still is no generally accepted formula for computing posted prices, on which taxes and other remittances are based. A second reason is that, given the nationalism of the era, arrangements under which foreign companies own, extract, ship, refine and market the basic (and depleting) national wealth of other states are political time-bombs. It is hardly too soon to intensify public thinking on these crucial questions.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Seabed Treaty

The seabed treaty, which commits the signatories not to fix nuclear or other mass-destruction weapons on the ocean floor further than 12 miles from shore, has now been signed with an appropriate flourish by the United States, the Soviet Union and some 60 other states. Indicative of the importance they attach to the treaty, both President Nixon and Premier Kosygin came out, in their respective capitals, for the signing ceremonies. In their remarks they made essentially the same point—that the new treaty, though modest, is a real and useful earnest of their determination to control their own strategic arms.

We hope so, because otherwise there is not much effective value to the seabed treaty. Only two states, Russia and America, have within reach the technology to stick missiles into the ocean floor; neither wants to, because to do so would sacrifice the elements of concealment and relative invulnerability which constitute the basic reason missiles have gone from land to sea at all. Both states, however, do have nuclear subs; indeed, even while Russian and American negotiators were writing the seabed treaty, the Russians were launching 10 or so strategic subs a year and the United States was starting to "MIRV" its sub-launched Polaris missiles. The new treaty will not deter the continued development and deployment of these new subs and missiles; nor does it prevent submarines or later-generation missile carriers from hiding or resting on the ocean floor.

To be sure, the treaty does represent an example of Soviet-American cooperation. Those who believe that such examples build upon each other, and that they add to the confidence and political clout of the would-be arms controllers on both sides, can only be cheered by this new specimen. Unfortunately, the public record does not yet indicate that these instances of Soviet-American cooperation are in fact cumulative. Even more unfortunately, the record does not indicate that these instances have had any integral relationship to arms control. It is a matter of record that, starting with the partial test ban and continuing through the Antarctic treaty, the outer-space treaty, the non-proliferation treaty and the Latin American nuclear-free zone, the arms race as conducted by Moscow and Washington—to say nothing of Paris and Peking—has *greatly accelerated*.

Putting these various sections of the environment off bounds to nuclear testing or deployment, as the various agreements have done, has imposed no visible restraint upon the superpowers' determination to arm themselves, despite a universal hope in the last decade that this would be the result. Some would even go so far as to say that the separate arms control agreements, by giving the world public the impression that real progress was being made, removed some of the sense of nuclear urgency they might otherwise have focused upon the two great powers. At any rate, what can one say for a seabed treaty that does not prevent Moscow and Washington from doing anything they might want to do, and that numbers among its immediate signers no fewer than 14 countries with no frontage on a sea, including Laos, Afghanistan, Bolivia and Rwanda.

Nobody enjoys playing the sourpuss about a project which has engaged over several years the dedicated labors of so many worthy world citizens. But in the pleasant afterglow of the signing ceremonies we would not wish to lose sight of the critical distinction between the illusion of arms control and the reality. For that, one must look to the decisions of the two great powers, within the SALT context and without.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Tokyo's Appeal for a Laos Parley

If the Japanese government really wanted to make a contribution to the ending of the United States' aggression in Indochina, it would have done so long ago.

For this, it seems, it should approach Washington where decisions are taken on acts of brigandage on Indochinese soil. But the government in Tokyo prefers not to do so for one particular reason which is quite understandable: it has its finger in the pie, as the saying goes.

It is also known that the Japanese ruling circles actually supported the United States' armed intervention in Cambodia and in Laos...

...The supposed peaceful initiative of Tokyo has an evident flaw. It seems that they in Tokyo would like to mislead the public by ostentatious "peacefulness" but peaceableness is judged by deeds, not by words.

—*From Pravda (Moscow).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 18, 1896

ROME—Signor Crispi has taken strong measures to suppress the opposition to his African policy. Orders have been sent to all the prefects to prohibit all meetings called for the purpose of denouncing the action of his Ministry. No news, however, has been heard from the seat of war since Saturday last, owing to a breakdown in the cable.

Fifty Years Ago

February 18, 1921

LONDON—It is revealed tonight that Mr. Stuart Blackton, the moving picture magnate, has captured Lady Diana Cooper, already the most widely photographed of all English beauties. He will begin the film within the next few weeks. It is by an English author and deals with a great historic period of English history. Lady Diana is to impersonate a character who is well-known to everybody.



Wright in the Miami Daily News.

'Don't Call Us—We'll Call You.'

Sen. Jackson's 'Proto-Candidacy'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington is edging into the Democratic presidential picture, and the result seems certain to be a sharpened focus on some of the major issues in the race.

Sen. Jackson is still at the stage of "proto-candidacy," which Joseph Alsop described two months ago. He is dipping his toe into presidential waters with a series of speeches to party audiences from Richmond to Schenectady to Los Angeles. But he has refused permission for his supporters to organize the kind of political backing he would need to take his candidacy into the primaries, where he, like almost everyone else, believes the nomination will be settled. While he says "all options are open," his answer to a candidacy today is negative.

Nonetheless, even as a "proto-candidacy," the Jackson effort raises questions which his party and the other contenders will be compelled to face.

Jackson is a man of weight—a proven vote-getter with an 84 percent re-election margin last year and with impeccable party credentials including a stint as national chairman in the John F. Kennedy campaign of 1960. His liberal domestic record is virtually immune from attack in a Democratic convention. As one of the dozen senior and most powerful senators, his political alliances reach deep into the business and labor constituencies of the Democratic party. He has ample financing available to him, and he is particularly strong in the sections of the country—the South and the West—where the other contenders are weakest.

In addition to his own credentials, Jackson is important because his assumptions about 1972 politics contradict some of the important dogmas of the other Democratic candidates. Those assumptions can be summarized as follows:

Like most other Democrats, Jackson believes the domestic economy is in such serious disarray that President Nixon will be politically vulnerable in 1972 because of continuing unemployment, renewed inflation or both. But unlike the others, Jackson believes that "the decisive issues" will be in the national security area.

Jackson is close enough to Mr. Nixon to have been offered the secretary of defense job in the Nixon cabinet. When he speaks of national security as "the area of vulnerability" for the Democrats in 1972, it is a safe bet he is trying to warn his party of the direction he believes the President's political strategy will take.

Second, unlike most of the other Democratic contenders, who argue that the quickest way out of Vietnam is best, Jackson contends there are political limits on the acceptable price to be paid for rapid withdrawal from Vietnam. "Lots of people want to rush out," he said the other day, "but if you rush out and there's a disaster . . . people will take it out on whoever is involved." Put the other way around, he argues that our national interest and public opinion will compel us to stay in Indochina until we can leave with our "pride, honor and prestige" intact.

Vis-à-Vis Russia

Third, in contravention not only of the other Democratic contenders but of Mr. Nixon as well, Jackson argues that Russian strategic arms gains in recent years make it likely that "risk-taking by the Soviet Union will be greater in the 1970s than in the 1960s or 1950s."

Rather than the "era of negotiation" which Mr. Nixon has predicted, Jackson anticipates an era of "more frequent confrontation" with Soviet power in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. This will increase public demand for what he calls "an adequate defense posture."

That final point leads him to warn his party that it is risking defeat by listening too much to what he calls "the loud voices" demanding withdrawal from Vietnam and reduction of arms spending. He says the Democrats will imperil their prospects for victory if they ignore the fact that "the coalition we have relied on in the past—labor, the farmers and the independents—will insist that the Democrats take a responsible position in the foreign policy-national security area."

What constitutes a "responsible position" is, of course, the heart of the debate, in which Jackson will be joining his Senate colleagues Edmund Muskie, George McGovern, Harold Hughes, Birch Bayh and Hubert Humphrey.

He clearly regards McGovern as falling short of his standard of "responsibility," but his attitude toward Muskie is more equivocal. He has differed with Muskie on such basic issues as the anti-ballistic missile and the public deadline for withdrawal from Vietnam. But he goes out of his way to commend the Maine senator, and he told reporters the other day that he thought Muskie's recent switch from advocacy of immediate troop withdrawal from Europe indicated that he was "moving more toward the center" of the intra-party debate.

That is where Jackson would like to keep him, which is another reason to think that even as a "proto-candidacy," the Jackson effort will be significant.

The Coming Political Struggle

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Keeping up with the political moods and fads of the United States these days is a puzzling business. They go up and down like women's skirts. Less than a year ago, the university community and the black community were in a rebellious mood, and now, we are told, they are leaderless, divided, and apathetic.

Well, maybe so. But nothing in this country is ever quite as definite, as good or as bad as the trend-seekers and headline writers make out. The atmosphere has changed, but nothing fundamental in world or national politics has really been transformed. The war goes on, with the same strategy on both sides, but with different tactics. Washington, Moscow, and Peking have modified their propaganda, but not their objectives.

It is the same in world economics. Moscow promises more consumer goods in its next five year plan. The Nixon administration promises more jobs and less inflation. The rich nations and the poor nations of the world, and the rich and poor people at home, are roughly where they were a year ago, and unless there is some ghastly thunderclap in the news, the chances are that present war and economic policies will have to work themselves out on the battlefield and in the marketplace.

In short, there are not likely to be any basic differences in the policies of Washington, Moscow, Peking, Saigon or Hanoi until there is a change of government in these capitals, and maybe not even then. The Democrats, meeting in Washington this week, have an agreement not to attack one another, but they have no foreign or domestic policy for the war or the economy, and could not define one without attacking each other. So everybody is playing the old political game, organizing arguments and staffs, and waiting to see what happens on the battlefields of Indochina, Wall Street, industry and the welfare rolls, nobody quite knowing what is going to happen.

In this situation, it is easy to understand the apathy of the people who feel frustrated and even defeated by the struggle of the last few years, and are now loitering down into silence and despair. There is even a kind of wisdom in their melancholy indolence, for the President's war policy and economic policy are set, and no new confrontations, or demonstrations, or challenges in the Senate over Laos or unemployment are likely to change them in the next few months.

Still, if the people of all ages, who are unhappy with the old politics, really want to do something about it, now is the time. If they want to influence present policies, or future presidential candidates in both parties, it is not too early to begin.

The Supreme Court has given the vote in the next presidential election to 11,500,000 Americans between the ages of 18 and 21. This could easily be decisive in the presidential election of 1972. Nixon lost the 1960 election to John Kennedy by 113,000 votes, and Nixon, in a spectacular comeback, won the election of 1968, but with only 43 percent of the vote.

The Old Ways

What is happening now is that the two major political parties are beginning to organize in their usual ways, arguing with one another about who is responsible for the killing in Vietnam and the unemployment and inflation at home, but the new black voters and the new 18-21 year-old voters probably hold the decisive margin.

The interesting thing about all this is that the young people who have been challenging both parties and old establishment values may very well have won, but don't know it. Because they didn't win everything in their first challenge, they are now full of self-pity and despair.

This is very odd in a generation that regards itself as superior, wiser and more compassionate than the old liberal geezers of the past, but the fact is that they now have the votes in their own age group, between 18 and 30, to influence policy and even to determine the outcome of the presidential election of 1972.

They do, however, have to come alive and organize. They cannot merely complain or demonstrate, or use violence to impose their will on the rest, but if they register the 18-21 year olds, and ally themselves with the other voters who are disillusioned by both parties, they might very well influence war policy and economic policy between now and 1972, and they could be decisive in the next presidential election.

Letters

Oil Economics

It is enough that we expatriates in Arab countries must listen daily to horrible distortions of the facts of economic (oil) life, without reading letters such as Mr. Mashayekhi wrote (IHT Feb. 12). Your column will not provide sufficient space to explain everything that gentleman should know. I can only suggest that he visit England or the United States to understand something about the middleman—the guy who makes up so much of the difference between $1 and $14 that Mr. Mashayekhi is worried about. He will learn that cost, not profit, is the big difference.

Ironically, it is the oil *companies* who have been forced to defend themselves as a group against the blackmail and intimidation of the *producing* countries.

Somehow, long forgotten is the fact that these "imperialistic powers" made it possible for the producing countries to have oil in the first place. Are they not entitled to something?

Furthermore, Mr. Mashayekhi, in his citing of crude costs since 1947, neglects to point out that *consumer* prices fluctuated accordingly—only higher taxes made the consumer price seem higher. Mr. Mashayekhi should compare the $3.15 per barrel in the United States with the consumer price there. He will see the same relationship as exists in Europe. But this is the usual pattern. Countries entice foreigners to explore—then take away everything once they have the oil! This should be a lesson for foreign investors.

L. H. STEVENS.

Tripoli, Libya.

Tempête in a Teapot

I was interested to read (Feb. 10) that there was a Nazi blockhouse "a few minutes walk away from the Arch of Triumph." I am not entirely sure where exactly is the Arch of Triumph unless it is the monument at the end of the Elysian Fields.

However, I cannot wait for my next visit to the United States because, although they do not have Nazi blockhouses, they have other sights worth seeing such as the Bâtiment de l'Etat de l'Empire or the Eglise de la Trinité in Rue du Mur. On the West Coast, I look forward to seeing Boulevard du Coucher du Soleil in Bois du Houx.

E.S. SCHURMANN.

Paris.

Al Capp's 'Humor'

Humor is a fine thing but Mr. Capp's current comic strip goes too far. To make a joke of Jewish kosher diet laws by having a child demand a ham sandwich made by Israeli General Dayan is not humor. This I consider an affront to all Jewish people whether they observe kosher or not and a personal insult to General Dayan. Furthermore, it is an insult to the fine women of the Israeli Army to show them as fat or as sex starved over-sexed girls. Mr. Capp has done this with his strip. We Jews are a proud people and we have suffered insults before but for an international newspaper that is supposed to be impartial to print this garbage is an outrage.

FRANK M. SCHURGAST.

Paris.

Friedan's Remarks

Shame on IHT for wasting a whole quarter page on the outpourings of Carl Friedan (Feb. 9). Just one of his remarks would have said it all when he speaks of his new wife, who quote: "...is no intellectual, thank God." Looks like we do need a women's lib with men like him around.

MRS. NORTON TABACKMAN.

Paris.

Misplaced Funds

Running the quotes on international mutual funds on the sports page in today's (Feb. 10) paper seemed a little unfair to me.

Shouldn't this information appear on the drama page?

BERTON CANTOR.

Geneva.

The Aswan High Dam: A Mixed Blessing

By Claire Sterling

CAIRO.—Of all the dams built by rich nations for poor nations hoping to grow richer that way, the one built by Soviet Russia for Egypt is in a class of its own. The High Dam at Aswan is the biggest and most expensive in the world. The late President Nasser spent over a billion dollars on it and changed the course of history to get it: broke with the West, nationalized the Suez Canal, brought on the Suez war and so invited Soviet penetration of Egypt, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean. It made his political fortunes, but spread such ecological havoc that his country may never get over it.

This isn't just Nasser's fault. The blame must be shared by the West German engineers who designed the High Dam, the World Bank which approved it, the American State Department which agreed to finance it and backed out only for political reasons, the Russians who finally let Nasser have it—in short, an entire generation distracted by politics and bemused by technology.

There was no excuse for all the eminent international experts who did not see what was coming, since at least one did. A few weeks before ground was broken for the High Dam in 1952, the distinguished Egyptian hydrologist, Dr. Abdel Aziz Ahmed, warned the Institution of Civil Engineers in London that the dam's conception was "foreign to Egypt and a complete reversal of time-honored Nile irrigation policy." To build it, he said, would be "unwise and indeed extremely hazardous." He was fired as soon as he got back to Cairo—which took care of Dr. Ahmed but not, unfortunately, of what he had warned about.

These were some of the things he rightly predicted would go wrong:

● The dam, built without sluices, would trap an annual 124 million tons of Nile sediment "containing volcanic materials which produce the most fertile soil on the face of the earth." Since practically all cultivated soil in Egypt was formed and nourished by the sediment, for which no adequate man-made substitute has yet been devised, the lack of it would strike at the heart of Egyptian agriculture.

● The silt-free water would scour the riverbed downstream, eroding the Nile's banks and undermining every barrier-dam and bridge on its six-hundred-mile course from Aswan to the sea.

● Evaporation, seepage and changes in underground water movements would cause such colossal losses in the lake forming behind the High Dam that Egypt *would almost certainly end up with less water than it had before.*

Dr. Ahmed couldn't think of everything. He failed for instance to anticipate the destruction of marine life in the eastern Mediterranean, erosion of the Delta coastline by sea currents, a rise in soil salinity threatening to put millions of acres irreversibly out of cultivation, an unnerving increase in the exhausting water-borne disease called bilharzia, a potential invasion from the Sudan of a killer-mosquito carrying the deadliest kind of malaria. What he did predict, though, has come true with a vengeance.

Terrifying Change

If the Egyptian fellah has been freed of ancestral fears that the annual Nile flood would bring too much water, or too little, he knows with chilling certainty now that the miraculous muddy brown floodwaters will never come again. One need only look down upon the limpid Nile and see through to its sandy bottom, as I did from a balcony of Cairo's Semiramis Hotel, to sense the enormity of this change. "Terrifying, isn't it?" an Egyptian friend murmured, clutching my arm as he pointed. It is.

Without the Nile sediment, much of Egypt's six million cultivated acres need chemical fertilizer already, as all farmland will in the next few years. A team of Egyptian soil experts has found that potassium, phosphorus, nitrogen, calcium and magnesium must also be added to the Delta's once inexhaustible soil within four or five years, and copper, zinc, molybdenum, boron and manganese in fifteen or twenty. Apart from these micro and macro-nutrients, Egyptian agriculture is absorbing 2,380,000 tons of artificial fertilizer so far. Two-thirds of it, according to Egyptian and World Bank calculations, is the amount needed to make up for lost fertility and mineral content once supplied by the silt. The cost of just this much comes to upwards of a hundred million dollars a year, cutting about a fifth of the average income from the yield per acre—quite a cut for a farmer earning perhaps $75 a year. This is a recurrent, annual expense for eternity.

Furthermore, without the flood to flush the earth of soil salts, salinity is reaching alarming levels not only in the heavily waterlogged Delta where it has been a problem for years, but throughout Middle and Upper Egypt. The situation could become "dramatic" in barely a decade, soil scientists say, with yields steadily declining until millions of acres are lost to cultivation entirely. There is a remedy: closed underground drains can do wonders to counteract salinity and raise yields, and the World Bank is already helping Egypt to install them on a million acres of Delta land. But this alone—the most ambitious tile drainage scheme in the world—will cost $147 million, of which the World Bank will put up less than a tenth, as a loan. To install tile drains and the pumps to go with them in the rest of Egypt would cost well over a billion dollars: a quarter of Egypt's national income, as much again as the High Dam itself.

Reclamation

Meanwhile, reclamation of desert land with the dam's stored waters has been sharply disappointing. Although Nasser had hoped to reclaim 1,300,000 acres, still the government's figure, he knew from soil studies done in 1964 that there wasn't half that much suitable land to be reclaimed in all Egypt at less than astronomical expense. It is impossible to be certain of how much has actually been reclaimed, the official answer depending on which official is asked. Nevertheless, the known reclamation projects under Egyptian and foreign auspices add up to less than 300,000 acres. At an average $1,200 an acre, even this comes to over a third of a billion dollars—yet another third of the High Dam's cost.

A good part of this stunning figure can be traced to the same lost silt. The silt was so invaluable to build up badly degraded desert soil that some reclamation companies dug tons of it out of the Delta and trucked it to the new lands. That alone cost $240 an acre. The alternative, though, was four to five years of laborious build-up before the soil could be used at all.

On the other side of the ledger is a clear and substantial gain: the conversion of 700,000 acres from flood to canal irrigation. With double-cropping, that has added half again to the yearly production of these lands. Yet here, too, the Nile has found a way to strike back. The fellaheen working on these converted lands were not afflicted with bilharzia before. They are now.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-36-60. Telex 23.350 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

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Kremlin's Official Line:

Rostropovich Tours Put Off Due to His 'Neglect' of Home

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, Feb. 17. — Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich's tours of the United States and other foreign countries have been postponed because he has been neglecting his social obligations to the Soviet people.

This explanation was offered today in the first official Soviet response to reports that Mr. Rostropovich's foreign tours have been canceled in retaliation for his open support of Soviet dissident writer Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.

The explanation came from Nikolai Lunkov, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Cultural Section, in response to a question at a press conference called to outline the Soviet Union's "deep commitment" to cultural exchanges with other nations, including the United States.

The Soviet-American exchanges have been endangered through harassment of visiting Russians by American Jews protesting alleged anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

'Much Ado . . .'

Mr. Lunkov quoted the title of a Shakespearean play — "Much Ado About Nothing"—to express the Kremlin's view of the reported travel ban against the 43-year-old cellist. The ban, according to some sources, is in effect for six months. Others say it's for one year.

"The foreign tours are not prohibited," Mr. Lunkov said. "It is just that for the time being they are postponed so that he can fulfill his duties to the Soviet public."

Mr. Lunkov gave no time limit to the postponement, saying only that it was in effect "for some time."

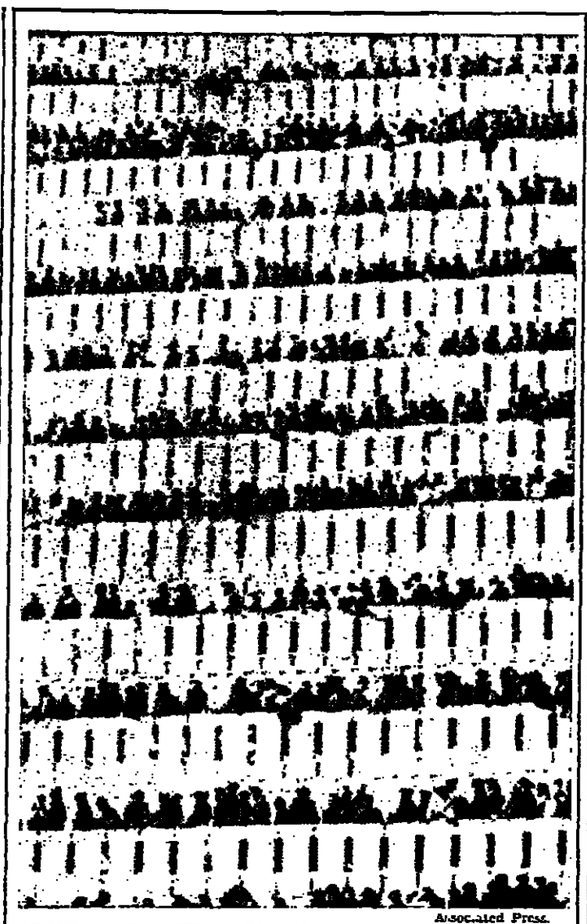
Mr. Lunkov did not explain why the decision to keep Mr. Rostropovich home came at this time, nor why it was made after the cellist had been booked for concerts and recitals in Helsinki, Paris, Belgrade and the United States.

Mr. Rostropovich—perhaps the most widely traveled Soviet citizen—has not been out of the country since disclosure of his Oct. 31 letter to editors in support of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, the 1970 Nobel Prize winner whose works are banned in the Soviet Union because of their "anti-Soviet" content. Mr. Rostropovich, however, was in Austria at the time the letter was publicized.

Besides defending Mr. Solzhenitsyn's "right" to "write the truth as he saw it," the letter was an eloquent attack against Soviet censorship of the arts in which decisions are often made by "absolutely incompetent" authorities.

Mr. Lunkov noted that Mr. Rostropovich is a departmental chairman at the Moscow Conservatory, "so he must do something to fulfill his duties there." And, he added, Mr. Rostropovich must bring his music to the Soviet people, touring such cities as Tambov and Voronezh, southeast of Moscow.

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Associated Press.

PEOPLED PATTERN—Standing spectators line up the white tiers of the stadium at Sapporo, Japan, to watch the ski jump competition at the 90-meter jump site. The skiers were competing in the pre-Olympic games.

Austrians Jail Three Czechs For Hijacking

Ex-Colonel and 2 Sons Given Light Terms

VIENNA, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A former Czechoslovak Army colonel and his two sons were sentenced to prison today for hijacking an airliner to Austria.

But Vladimir Rehak, 43, received only a 15-month term, and his sons, Jaromir, 21, and Vladimir, 19, got a year each after they pleaded political persecution as a motive.

The three Rehaks could have been sentenced to five years each under the charges—extortion, infringement of personal freedom and illegal possession of arms. Austria has no anti-hijack laws.

All three pleaded guilty but said they faced persecution in Czechoslovakia because they had supported the liberal regime of Communist party reform leader Alexander Dubcek.

The elder Mr. Rehak, a former officer on the Czechoslovak general staff, said a special commission had been set up to investigate his alleged "counter-revolutionary activities."

To Be Expelled

The judge at the Vienna Criminal Court also ordered the Rehaks expelled from Austria after they serve their sentences. But they will not have to go back to Czechoslovakia. Austrian law forbids any expulsion that violates "human rights."

The three Rehaks boarded a Soviet-made airliner, owned by the Czechoslovak airlines CSA, in Prague on Aug. 8 last year. They used three pistols and a hatchet to seize the plane. While the two sons kept the 27 passengers quiet, the father forced the pilot to change his destination from Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, to Vienna.

No one was hurt in the attempt. The trial lasted only one day.

The elder Mr. Rehak was described as a computer expert and a former instructor at the Czechoslovak Army's political academy in Prague.

12 Fishermen Lost

ALMERIA, Spain, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Hope faded for 12 missing fishermen last night after air-sea rescue teams failed to find a trace of their fishing boat in the storm-tossed Mediterranean. The fishing boat Barbara y Jaime sent out a distress signal Monday night saying it was battling high seas and shipping water. Radio contact was soon lost.

Scheel Sees Berlin Accord After Soviet Party Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has told Secretary of State William P. Rogers that the Bonn government does not expect progress in the Berlin talks before the congress of the Soviet Union's Communist party next month, it was learned today.

But Mr. Scheel is reported to believe that after the congress is held the Russians will adopt a more conciliatory attitude leading to a Berlin settlement before the end of the year.

The West German foreign minister held a lengthy conference with Mr. Rogers yesterday on the first day of his two-day visit here.

Two-Germany Talks

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (NYT).—The dialogue aimed at improving the situation between the East and West German states is moving into a "more interesting stages, although it is "too early to speak of progress." West Germany's State Secretary Egon Bahr said here today.

Mr. Bahr, Bonn's chief diplomatic troubleshooter, made his remark to newsmen after a five-hour session in East Berlin with his East German counterpart, State Secretary Michael Kohl. The two sides set a fairly early date for their next session, Feb. 26, in Bonn.

The meeting today was the sixth round of middle-level exploratory talks between representatives of the two Germanys.

According to the West German negotiator, Bonn remains determined to avoid touching on the delicate Berlin issue until a framework has been worked out at the Big Four sessions here.

Mr. Bahr said it is an "indispensable precondition" for the West German government to await the "green light" from the four World War II allies before going ahead with German discussions on Berlin.

The East German Communists have offered to negotiate a transit agreement with Bonn to include civilian traffic to and from this city, 110 miles inside East Germany.

But the three Western allies, who go into their 15th round with the Russians on Berlin tomorrow, are determined to get a commitment from the Soviet Union for free access before letting the two German sides work out details.

Mr. Bahr said Bonn is conducting the talks with the East Germans "as an exchange of opinions on a broad basis." He added that he does not have the impression the East Germans are adopting an "intransigent" position. However, he commented, "the further you get into the forest, the more wood you find you have to cut."

Soviet Criticism

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Sovetskaya Rossiya criticized the West German Social Democrats today in a commentary that illustrated Soviet anxiety over the Berlin problem and its relation to broader European issues.

On the eve of another four-power meeting on Berlin, the paper criticized Chancellor Willy Brandt's party in the ruling coalition for holding a party meeting in West Berlin this week.

Bonn's democratic coalition has taken a "positive" line of "political realism" in reaching agreement on the Bonn-Moscow treaty, Sovetskaya Rossiya said. It asked rhetorically how this positive line could combine with a line confirming the political presence of [West Germany] in West Berlin."

Japan Challenges Firms' Increase Of Price of Oil

TOKYO, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Japan today decided to challenge price increases announced by major Western oil companies for the crude oil they supply to refineries here.

The refining industry decided to seek substantial concessions after being asked to pay 23 U.S. cents a barrel more.

Officials of the industry said Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey (Esso), Anglo-Dutch Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum, Gulf Oil Corp. of the United States and Compagnie Francaise des Petroles based the price increase on the Tehran agreement last Sunday, under which the six Persian Gulf producing states get more for their oil.

The Petroleum Industry Federation, meeting here today, concluded that the price increase was unacceptable because it reflected an attempt by the companies to shift the whole of the increased cost of oil to the consumer nations.

It decided to present a three-point request to the companies for concessions, a spokesman said.

Asylum for 2 Russians

CANBERRA, Feb. 17 (AP).—Immigration Minister Phillip Lynch announced today that two Russians who left the ship Nakhodka at Sydney, Feb. 5 have been given permission to remain in Australia as residents.

Soviet Paper Skeptical on 5-Year Plan

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (NYT).—A [weekly] newspaper which has fought many campaigns on behalf of consumers' interests expressed skepticism today about the new five-year plan's promises of a substantial improvement in the [low] standard of living.

The plan itself was not criticized. But questions posed to Nikolai N. Mirotvortsev, a deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, indicated that Literaturnaya Gazeta has doubts on the way the needs of the population are being met.

The paper devoted a full page to an interview with Mr. Mirotvortsev conducted by A. Levikov, one of its correspondents.

Literaturnaya Gazeta is the organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, but it devotes about half its weekly space to nonliterary themes and is the most outspoken Soviet publication on sociological problems, in[cluding] issues concerning the consumer.

Last year, in the midst of a campaign against shoddy goods, it opposed the formation of a consumers' union to test new products. The idea never received official support.

Today's interview allowed Mr. Mirotvortsev to explain to the readers the Soviet leadership's conviction that their life will be better by 1975, but Mr. Levikov constantly reminded the official that many people are skeptical. The interview, with fairly free discussion of some problems, was in contrast to the tone of articles that have appeared in other papers eulogizing the plan, which was made public last Friday.

Will Shelves Be Full?

After Mr. Mirotvortsev listed [many] statistics to show how things are improving, Mr. Levikov said, "The figures are impressive but as a consumer I'm interested in the following: Will the shelves in stores be bursting with goods as the result of the new five-year plan? How close are we to nearing the full satisfaction of demand?"

The official predicted that the demand will be met for up-to-date television sets, washing machines, refrigerators, tape recorders, vacuum cleaners, watches, cameras and other durables which are now in short supply.

"And in 1975 we will offer the public for sale 800,000 cars [out of a projected 1,200,000 that will be produced that year]. By comparison, last year we sold the public only 344,000" [out of 344,000 produced].

Mr. Levikov, perhaps speaking for those who have waited a long time for a car, exclaimed. "The demand for cars will still not be ended by this five-year plan."

"In any case, it will be substantially reduced," the official said.

Consumer Priorities

The writer said, of course, a car is a good thing to have, but people must give priority to food, clothes, household utensils.

"We have, for instance, many items which are named 'And Items,' but the items you want are never available."

"It is true," the official said. "Therefore in the new five-year plan special attention is being paid to those goods of mass demand which are still in short supply."

He can tell housewives that the demand for such things as tableware, dishes, kitchen utensils, electrical appliances will be satisfied fully.

"As for those items are virtually impossible to find on the Soviet market today.

Obituaries

Frank G. Siscoe, U.S. Expert On Eastern Europe, Dies at 57

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—Frank G. Siscoe, 57, formerly a Soviet and Eastern European affairs expert for the State Department, died after a heart attack Sunday at his home in Plainfield, N.J.

Mr. Siscoe was a Foreign Service officer from 1947 to 1968. He served in the U.S. Embassies in Prague, Rome and Moscow and as deputy chief of mission at the embassies in Warsaw and Copenhagen.

From 1960 to 1965, Mr. Siscoe was director of the Soviet and Eastern European exchanges staff of the State Department. At the time of his retirement in 1968, he was attached to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a Soviet expert.

René Simon

PARIS Feb. 17 (UPI).—René Simon, 73, drama teacher and founder of the Cours Simon drama school in Paris, died today.

Mr. Simon acted with the Comédie Française before founding the Cours Simon in 1925. He instructed many of France's currently prominent actors.

Clint Davis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—Clint Davis, 62, publicist for the Smokey the Bear forest fire prevention campaign and information director of the Forest Service, died Monday of cancer.

At the time of Mr. Davis's retirement in 1968, the Forest Service released results of a poll showing that nine of every ten Americans recognized Smokey the Bear as the symbol of forest fire prevention.

Dr. F. Thomas Thal

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 17 (AP).—Dr. F. Thomas Thal, 65, a German-born cardiologist, died Monday after a long illness. Dr. Thal was a lecturer on cardiology at the Stanford University Medical School from 1965 to 1970.

Belle Barth

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP).—Annabelle Barth, 60, brassy blonde American comedienne, has died here.

Born into wealth, the pampered child of a Manhattan merchant, she early turned to show business and became a songstress, piano player and teller of bawdy Yiddish tales.

Ovsei Driz

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—Soviet Jewish poet Ovsei Driz, 62, died here after a long illness, Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported.

Mr. Driz wrote in Yiddish but had some of his works translated into Russian.

W.C. Fields Jr.

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Feb. 17 (UPI).—W.C. Fields jr., 66, a corporate attorney and only son of the late comedian, died yesterday following a long illness.

Portuguese Priest Acquitted Of Anti-Colonialist Opinion

LISBON, Feb. 17 (NYT).—A Portuguese village priest, the Rev. Mario Pais de Oliveira, who openly opposed this country's colonial wars, was acquitted tonight.

The acquittal of the priest by Oporto's political court was seen here as a significant triumph for the small liberal minority of the Roman Catholic Church in Portugal and its leader, Dom Antonio Ferreira Gomes, the bishop of Oporto.

The 64-year-old bishop, who was exiled for his advanced social views by former Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, showed strong interest in the trial and appeared in court four times to testify on behalf of the priest.

The verdict came as a surprise to liberal Catholics, who had expected conviction with a minor sentence as a warning to the growing number of young antiwar priests.

The trial of "Padre Mario," as the priest is widely known, was considered a test case since he is the first priest to be tried for anti-war views.

Another priest, the Rev. Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, went on trial last week in Lisbon for allegedly supporting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Political police have linked nine other defendants with Father Andrade in an alleged conspiracy against the security of the state.

Although Padre Mario was charged with revolutionary social views, the colonial issue took precedence in the Oporto trial because of the current emotional atmosphere in this country, where anti-colonial feelings are beginning to be expressed. Portugal has been fighting against nationalist guerrillas in Africa now for ten years.

Dissent on the colonial issue has been generally equated with treason and, therefore, has been in very low key, except for one month during the 1969 elections when the government authorized public debate on the wars in Portuguese Africa.

Lawmaker Says Concorde Will Be Too Noisy for N.Y.

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—New York legislator Andrew Stein said today it seemed "very unlikely" that the British-French Concorde supersonic airliner will satisfy noise controls proposed in his bill coming before the New York State Assembly.

Mr. Stein, 26, was speaking at a news conference after a day of consultations with British Aircraft Corp., partners with the French Aerospatiale corporation in the $2 billion project.

Mr. Stein's legislation, which he believes will become law, sets a ceiling of 108 PNDs (Perceived Noise Decibels) on all planes landing at airports in New York State. By 1977, the maximum acceptable level would be reduced to 98 PNDs.

Mr. Stein said officials in the British Ministry of Aviation yesterday told him Concorde's noise level was 111-113 PNDs. They said it was not possible to reduce the level in this type of engine, he said.

Earlier this week, BAC chief test pilot Brian Trubshaw said BAC would be able to bring Concorde down to acceptable noise levels.

22 Whites Indicted For S. Carolina School Bus Riot

DARLINGTON, S.C., Feb. 17 (AP).—The Darlington County Grand Jury indicted 22 white men yesterday on charges stemming from the destruction of buses at a desegregated school last March.

The jury of 17 whites and one Negro found insufficient evidence to hold 21 other whites, including State Rep. Preston Warr, for trial. Rep. Warr had been charged with rioting and destruction of property.

All 22 indicted were charged with rioting. Six also were indicted on charges of destruction of property, and one of the six was indicted on a charge of assault.

They all are accused of being part of a mob of about 300 whites who tangled with police March 3 as school buses carrying Negro pupils arrived at formerly all-white Lamar Elementary School.

Two empty buses were overturned and their windows smashed after the pupils had been escorted to safety by policemen.

Negro Ala. Sheriff Accused of Beating

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—The first black sheriff elected in Alabama since Reconstruction and his deputy have been indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of beating a prisoner, the Justice Department announced today. The deputy and prisoner also are Negroes.

The indictment was returned Friday, but was not announced until Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson of Macon County and his deputy, Richard Coleman jr., were arrested at the county seat in Tuskegee.

The two officers were accused, in a two-count indictment returned in U.S. District Court in Montgomery, of inflicting summary punishment on Wilbert Dean Harris last Aug. 22, following a gunfight within the county jail.

Sheriff Amerson and Deputy Coleman could get one year in prison and a $1,000 fine each, if convicted. The sheriff first won election in 1966 and was re-elected in 1970.

Mexico Blast Kills 6

IZUCAR DE MATAMOROS, Mexico, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A dynamite explosion in a hardware store ripped the city center Monday, killing at least six persons, critically injuring 25 others and destroying ten houses police said.

Colombo in U.S., To Meet With Nixon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo arrived in Washington today to begin a six-day visit here. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Aldo Moro.

European security and U.S. trade policy were expected to be major topics during Mr. Colombo's visit and his discussions with President Nixon.

Russian Shrimper ned in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 17 —A Russian shrimp-boat cap[tain] whose vessel was seized within the U.S. 12-mile limit pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of illegal fishing and was fined $[illegible].

The fine is believed to be the highest ever imposed for such a violation. Congress enacted a law last year increasing the maximum allowable penalty to $100,000 from $[illegible].

Capt. Mikhailov was to be returned to his vessel in Kodiak but was not to be free to leave the country until his fine has been paid.

Warsaw Pact Meeting

WARSAW, Feb. 17 (UPI).—A meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries will be held tomorrow and Friday in Warsaw to discuss the preparations for a European security conference, the Communist party newspaper Trybuna Ludu announced today.





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Paris Theater

A Funny French Hit From America

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 17.—"Pauvre France!," which has just opened to laughter and applause at the Théâtre Fontaine, is the latest—and perhaps greatest—hit of the Parisian season.

A French vaudeville of traditional design, it deals with a modern subject. A provincial tailor, whose wife has run off with her lover, comes to Paris to confer with his son. On his arrival he discovers to his horror and indignation that his offspring is a homosexual. The irate father's reactions and adjustment to the situation are the stuff of the farcical fun.

This hilarious comedy is so Gallic in viewpoint, characterization, treatment and wry humor that its producer, Arthur Lesser, was forced to swear on a stack of Bibles (conveniently on hand in the lobby at the premiere) that it is based on an American play. It was generally suspected by the first-nighters that Jean Cau, its skillful adapter, had composed it all by himself, so thoroughly has he put it in a French setting.

The Original

According to Mr. Lesser the original was entitled "Norman, Is That You?" It was severely panned by the New York reviewers when it opened on Broadway a few years ago and lingered only long enough for Mr. Lesser, who happened to be visiting Manhattan, to catch its final matinee.

The father is the dominating figure of the French version and he is played with Raimu-like grandeur by Jacques Fabbri, providing a panorama of bourgeois virtues, vices, vulgarities, prejudices, delusions, cunning and measured defeat. This hearty, full-bodied performance is a one-man show of irresistible merriment.

Fabbri squeezes every last belly laugh from his juicy assignment. He rampages from one fit of temper to the next, creating a violent thunderstorm of fury as his various plots and plans comically backfire. He bones up on sexual vagaries in textbooks and brings a piquant streetwalker to the flat to reform his son. He rocks the house with each of his carefully considered plans.

Other Victories

Fabbri's histrionic triumph is complete, but it is not the occasion's only victory. Jean Cau's adaptation has enormous sparkle and zest, and Claudine Collas as the pert lady of the pavements scores with a tidy caricature. Bernard Giraudeau as the problem son and Bernard Alane as his boyfriend do passing well, and Michel Roux's direction sustains the high-pressured tempo throughout. "Pauvre France!" is as diverting a theater outing as the season currently offers.

• • •

Another comedy from abroad has come to the Madeleine to brighten the winter scene. This is "Du Côté de Chez l'Autre," Francis Veber's adaptation of Alan Ayckbourn's "How the Other Half Loves," a London success in which Robert Morley is starring.

The original background—that of contemporary England—has been retained with the cartoons of Anglo-Saxon types of varying social degree. Three couples of differing station enter into a sort of round dance of adultery and suspected adultery with misunderstandings multiplying with startling rapidity.

The intricate footwork of this romp is performed on a unit set picturing two households, one U, one non-U and there is slight touch of satire in the contrast. But despite the self-imposed restrictions of its traffic, this farce plays with an engaging spontaneity and it is acted by an expert sextet of comedians.

Humblest Pair

Darry Cowl and Odette Laure—he as a stuttering fumbler and she as his timid spouse—are so funny as the humblest pair that they might overshadow the others were they less dexterous acting companions. But Claude Piéplu in the Morley role, Marie Daems as his straying wife, Pascale Roberts as the middle-class housewife and Claude Brasseur as her hard-drinking husband all hold their own, each rendering a sharp and amusing individual characterization. Ayckbourn writes farce of the first order and Veber, his translator, has captured all his flashes of wit and entertaining contrasts. Jean-Laurent Cochet has given the adaptation a theatrical fluency in its clockwork staging. A very good time is to be had by all.



Jacques Fabbri, who stars in "Pauvre France!"

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new plays:

"Istanboul," a play by Rochelle Owens set in 15th-century Constantinople, about a couple of Norman knights sojourning there on their way to fight the Saracens, sets a low standard of humor, Clive Barnes said. "Indeed, the title of this play... may well be its best joke." For the record, the play contains, according to Barnes, "two or three of the unfunniest dirty jokes I have ever heard—and one of them I even read in Playboy . . ." The play, which opened at the Actors Playhouse, is directed by Robert Weinstein. Conard Fowkes and Peter Carew head the cast.

"The House of Blue Leaves," a John Guare play at the Truck and Warehouse Theater, got a recommendation from the same critic though he had reservations: "His (Guare's) play would have been better—and perhaps even funnier—had it been about something lending itself to more formulation than despair. There is a predictability and, at the same time, shapelessness of plot that is . . . unworthy of the macabre zaniness of the writing." Praising the cast, Barnes said Harold Gould "is perfect" as the mixed-up zoo attendant-composer lead. He also liked the "predatory voraciousness" of Anne Meara as the mistress downstairs.

On the Arts Agenda

The Don Cossack Chorus, conducted by Serge Jaroff, during its series of farewell concerts this season, makes a Paris appearance Feb. 21 at 5:30 p.m. at the Salle Pleyel.

* * *

The Netherlands Opera will present a double bill of Ton de Leeuw's "The Dream" and Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole" from March 4 through 15. Ernest Bour will conduct the Utrecht Symphony and the productions will be handled by Jan Bouws for the Dutch composer's work and Lotfi Mansouri for the Ravel one-acter.

* * *

Molière's "Le Misanthrope," in the production by Antoine Bourseiller for the Action Culturelle du Sud-Est, will occupy the stage of the Théâtre de France-Odéon in Paris from March 5 through 27.

* * *

The ballet company of the Grand Théâtre of Geneva is presenting a program of Balanchine works through Feb. 21 at the Teatro Massimo of Palermo. The program includes "The Four Temperaments," "La Sonnambula" and "Symphony in C."

* * *

Exhibits current or beginning this month in West German art galleries include drawings and watercolors of Edward Münch at the Nationalgalerie in Berlin (until March 29); "Chinese Art" (until April) and "Japanese Painting" (until June) in the Museum for Asiatic Art in Cologne; and "Tapestries and Textiles" at the Karl-Ernst Osthaus Museum in Hagen (through March 31).

* * *

Shostakovich's "The Nose" will be staged by Munich's Theater am Gärtnerplatz on Feb. 18 in a production by Bohumil Herlischka, with sets by Rudi Barth, Wolfgang Rennert will conduct.

* * *

An exhibition, "Architecture of the Future," comprising models, plans and photographs of buildings for the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich will be open at the German Cultural Center in Paris (17 Avenue d'Iena) beginning March 1.

* * *

Cherubini's "Medea" is being prepared by the Frankfurt Opera, under the musical direction of Christoph von Dohnanyi, in a new production that will have its first performance March 17 with Anja Silja in the title role and Pari Samar as Neris, William Cochran as Jason and Ladislaus Konya as Creon. John Cox is in charge of the staging, with Nicola Georgiadis as designer. In the Schauspielhaus, Sartre's version of Euripides's "The Trojan Women" will have a new production, first performance March 12, with Elisabeth Flickenschildt as Hecuba in the staging of Ulrich Erfurth.

* * *

Stanislaw Skrowaczewski will conduct the Orchestre de Paris in the first Paris performances of his Concerto for English Horn, with the orchestra's Jean-Claude Malgloire as soloist, on Feb. 23 (Théâtre de l'Est Parisien) and 25, 26 and 27 (Théâtre des Champs-Elysées). The program also includes Grieg's Concerto for Piano with Gabriel Tacchino as soloist and Schumann's Fourth Symphony.

* * *

An International Competition of Improvisation will be held in conjunction with this year's Festival de Lyon, beginning June 18, with a prize of 5,000 francs for organ, and prizes of 3,000 francs each for classical and jazz piano. Entry date is May 31 (Concours International d'Improvisation, Hôtel de Ville, Lyons).

Michelin Stars
187 Restaurants

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The 1971 Guide Michelin for West Germany, including West Berlin, listing 7,588 hotels and 2,110 restaurants in 3,577 communities in the Federal Republic, has recently been issued.

A total of 642 establishments have been added in the new guide, while 531 in last year's guide have been dropped. The 1971 edition includes 187 restaurants that have been attributed one star, signifying "a good restaurant in its category," the highest indication of quality in cooking given in the German guide. Twelve establishments have received new stars this year, while 14 have been withdrawn from restaurants so distinguished in the 1970 guide.

Music in London

A Heartfelt 'Eugene Onegin' From Solti and Orchestra

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Royal Opera is favoring its subscribers and others with a handsome Valentine in the form of a new production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin."

We had it at Glyndebourne, a couple of years ago, sung in Russian by Bulgarians, but with a Swedish Tatyana in Elizabeth Soederstroem. At Covent Garden—the first production there since 1906—it is sung in English by Australians, Canadians, Welsh, English and a South African, but with a Romanian Tatyana in Ileana Cotrubas.

The local reviewers have concentrated on the production rather than the cast, and rightly so; for Peter Hall, the producer, and Julia Trevelyan Oman, responsible for scenery and costumes, have accomplished a period piece in which every detail speaks of intelligence, imagination and ingenuity.

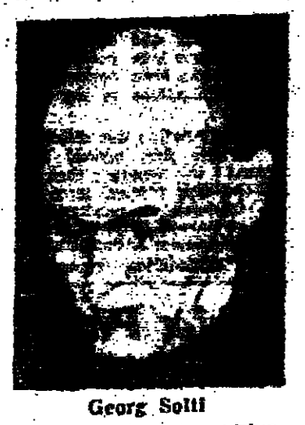
If it has a fault, it lies in the extent to which they would seem to have been guided by what they think Tchaikovsky might have wanted to do, or by what they think he should have done, rather than by what he actually did. This is felt most strongly in the ballet sequences, which they attempt to reconcile with an intimate story by playing down the ballet in favor of the chorus and principals.

Their assumptions are probably correct. But what Tchaikovsky wrote, responding to the opera conventions of the time, was ballet divertissements. In this production, the music remains, but not the divertissements; and their absence, particularly in the first scene of the last act, is distressing. Dramatically, the scene does nothing but bring Tatyana and Onegin together again. Without a colorful ballet it is a waste of time. Tchaikovsky and his opera would have been better served by cutting the entire scene.

As for the singers, the production is dominated, as usual, not by Onegin, but by Tatyana. Miss Cotrubas, previously heard here in "Pelleas et Mélisande" and "La Calisto" at Glyndebourne, gives a compelling impersonation, especially in the early acts, despite a voice rather small for Covent Garden. I have heard the letter scene sung more elegantly, with more attractive vocal virtuosity, but never in a manner which projected so touchingly the girl and her predicament.

Robert Tear, as Lensky, is just the opposite. His aria before the duel is a model of accomplished and tasteful singing, and, as such, wholly admirable; but it is the kind of virtuosity which serves its own ends. I didn't believe a word of it. Victor Braun offers a vocally resplendent, but rather too forthright Onegin.

Towering above all the production's numerous virtues and occasional shortcomings is the orchestra under Georg Solti. More than any other of Tchaikovsky's operas, this one was from the heart. Into it he poured some of his most heartfelt melodies. Solti takes Tchaikovsky at his emotional word, just as Miss Cotrubas does. Their collaboration in the letter scene went right to the heart of "Eugene Onegin"—and of course, to the heart of Tchaikovsky, too.



Georg Solti
...towering virtue.

New Vintages and Food to Match

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Paulée de Paris, now in its 19th year, has become such an event that it is to be held twice this year, on March 10 and 12, at the restaurant Taillevent.

Jointly organized by the restaurant's owners, André Vrinat and his son Jean-Claude, and Odette Kahn, who directs both the quarterly Revue du Vin de France and the monthly Cuisine et Vins de France, the event's purpose is to present a broad sampling of wines from the latest vintage accompanied by a suitable meal.

Last year it drew 180 enthusiasts who strained Taillevent's kitchen. This year, to include more participants, the first session will be open to anyone who wishes to attend and the second will be held under the auspices of Cuisine et Vins de France.

The Paulée is popular not only for the opportunity for a select wine tasting and superb food in one of Paris's most elegant restaurants but also for its organization. Wine lovers of all sorts come, including many Americans, some of whom make a special trip to attend.

They meet other like-minded people from many parts of the world and winegrowers.

Twenty-five wines—red, white and rosé—will be offered from Burgundy, Bordeaux, Champagne, the Loire Valley, Alsace, Provence, Beaujolais and the Rhône Valley. Among them will be two mystery wines and at the end new Cognac and Armagnac.

The guests will be invited to rate the wines and compare their results with those of a jury of connoisseurs. There will be prizes for those who come closest. Recently, these have been Americans, more often than not.

It is a pleasant contest for wines such as Beaujolais which are at their best when very young, but it is another matter to judge a great Bordeaux at only a few months' age. Fortunately, 1970 seems to be a very good vintage, especially for red Bordeaux.

One thing no one is likely to underrate is the meal. If the past is any standard. First come various amuse-bouche (taste ticklers), then Belon oysters, suprêmes de sole Curnonsky (fillets of sole folded over a stuffing of pike, lobster and truffles in a white wine sauce), filet de boeuf Lamennais in a truffle sauce with spring vegetables, ballotine de canard (a hot duck pâté), cheeses and, to top it all off so that no one need worry about eating for the next few days, vacherin glacé aux framboises (meringue filled with ice cream and raspberries).

The evening, wine and service included, costs 150 francs. For reservations write Taillevent at 15 Rue Lamennais, Paris 8, or telephone: 359-39-94 or 225-05-08.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1971

...S. Reports Dollar Outflow in '70

...ncern Mounts ...road Over Size ...Dollar Buildup

...Richard F. Janssen

...HINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP-...fficials abroad are becom...reasingly concerned about ...dup of dollars in their cen...nks, U.S. officials said yes...

...said that the increase in ...fficial settlements" version ...balance-of-payments deficit ...mainly a $7.6 million sur... the dollar holdings of for...uthorities—at least seven ...more than they generally ...tolerable *increase*.

...led that persistent inflation ...ll erode the value of their ...other countries may want ...ne turning them in for U.S. ...enewing the drain on the ...y's shrunken hoard.

...Nixonian De-emphasis

...g *to the uneasiness among* ...tional officials is their fear ...e Nixon administration will ...e if anything to avoid a ...m of the dollar outflow in ...

...aren't reassured" by the ...nt's economic report, says ...sider at the International ...ry Fund (IMF). He in... the report as indicating a inflationary revival of the ...onomy and a de-emphasis ...balance-of-payments prob...

...S. official concedes that it ...tful that the IMF will create ...re Special Drawing Rights ...lled "paper gold" designed ...ngthen the 117 member na...old and dollar reserves.

...a officials are particularly ...dnted that it was the "of... basis of measuring the re...hat worsened so radically ...$3.7 billion surplus in 1969. ...is the version that excludes

'Liquidity' Tally Cut to $3.8 Billion; 'Official' Count Is the Worst Ever

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—The U.S. government yesterday released preliminary data on the balance of payments for 1970, showing, as expected, large deficits.

The Commerce Department reported that:

● On the traditionally cited "liquidity" tally (which shows changes in U.S. reserve assets and in liquid liabilities to all foreigners), the deficit was $3.87 billion, an improvement over the $7.01 billion deficit of 1969.

● On the "official reserve" transaction basis (which counts changes in reserve assets, changes in liquid and some nonliquid liabilities, but only to official foreign agencies), the deficit was a record $9.82 billion, compared with the $2.7 billion of 1969.

Distortions Cited

But the department said that there were "distortions" in both accounts, and that neither one, nor both taken together, gave a realistic appraisal of the underlying U.S. position.

The liquidity balance, which is supposed to be an indicator of potential pressure on the dollar from outside, has been distorted by Eurodollar flows in both years, and by the introduction of Special Drawing Rights.

Taking account of the distortions, the department said that the underlying liquidity deficit in 1969 as well as 1970 was probably on the order of $4.5 billion.

dollars held by private holders abroad, and thus more clearly shows the extent to which governments are *acquiring dollars*. "But I doubt very much that we would want to do anything differently just because of the big payments deficit," a White House strategist declares.

If only for diplomatic reasons, however, administration officials cannot appear to ignore overseas complaints. While the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) remains relatively calm about payments perils, there is continuing worry at the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board, which have more day-to-day dealings with their overseas counterparts.

Thus, Washington is not planning any perceptible progress this year toward the President's goal of eliminating U.S. payments controls. The slight *loosening of the Commerce Department's controls* over business investment outflows, already announced for 1971, is not *likely to be followed* by any further relief this year, officials say. And the Fed may take additional regulatory steps to induce U.S. commercial banks to hold dollars that might otherwise end up in central banks overseas.

In part, the administration's unwillingness to take stronger action reflects its belief that other countries are basically bluffing when they talk of dire consequences. Foreign governments currently hold *$19 billion*, which they could theoretically turn in for U.S. gold. But, U.S. officials say, "they all know" that they could not do so because the Treasury's gold stock is down to about $11.1 billion. With not enough gold to go around, the reasoning goes, no country would risk starting a run and thus destroy the international monetary system.

With such reassurances, administration officials feel all the more secure in pursuing what President Nixon clearly ranks as the much more pressing objective of stimulating the U.S. economy.

Two-Way Support

To the consternation of Europeans, moreover, the rather relaxed administration attitude about the deficit is getting intellectual support from private experts on both sides of the U.S. political spectrum.

Lawrence Krause of the liberal Brookings Institution has urged a "passive" approach by which the nation would ignore the payments balance to concentrate on better *performance of the domestic economy*. The conservative American Enterprise Institute issued an almost identical call for "benign neglect of the balance of payments."

The administration has not gone that far. One indication is the Treasury's request last week that Congress extend the interest-equalization tax to deter U.S. purchases of foreign securities. But the CEA does declare in its annual report *that it is not going to shape* domestic policy to the "fundamentally inconsistent" demands of other countries.

If they really want the nation to have a smaller payments deficit, the CEA contends, they should make this easier by revaluing their currencies upward more often—thus making their goods less competitive with U.S. products.

Mainly to encourage such upward revaluations of other currencies, *the United States has been* lobbying for the IMF to alter its relatively rigid rules. These regulations generally require a member nation to keep the foreign-exchange value of its money from moving more than 1 percent on either side of official value.

But after much speechmaking at last September's IMF meeting in Copenhagen, one U.S. advocate conceded that "some of the spark has gone out" of the flexibility drive. European support *for nearly any* change favored by the United States has been dampened by the dollar outpouring. IMF planners have had to put aside their original goal of issuing flexibility proposals this spring. They say they may not even have a new report ready for the next annual meeting next autumn.

...ntral Banks Buy Dollars ...s Eurodollar Rates Weaken

...RICH, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ).—...ean central banks supported ...ollar in at least four foreign-...nge markets today, as opera...continued to sell Eurodollars ...gher-yielding currencies, for...change dealers reported.

...Bank of England was said ...he day's biggest purchaser ...ars among European cen...nks, though there were no ...es of how much the central ...cquired. Dollar sales for ... were encouraged, dealers ... rumors that the Bank of ...l might widen the rate at ...sterling varies in relation ...dollar to the full 1 percent ...out 0.75 percent.

...effect, dealers said, would ...help insulate the domestic ...terest-rate *structure from* ...odollar market. One dealer ...lat the change would also ...e Bank of England more ...y when and if the sterling ...akens.

...ling to West German for...hange dealers, the Bundes...sorbed about $100 million ...dollar-deutsche mark rate ...ally touched the manda...ervention level during the ...

...lgium, the dollar was at ...or level for the franc ...ut the day, but the amount ...rs taken in was said not ...ry large. In Amsterdam, ...ch National Bank was said ...pporting the dollar three ... forward, but not spot.

...er Continental centers, the ...as weak, but there were ...ts of sales to central banks. ...h there have been com...rom U.S. officials and pri...nomists to the effect that ... to European countries to ...f they are concerned about ...

building overly large dollar reserves, foreign-exchange dealers said the current dollar weakness is based entirely on interest-rate differentials, *rather than on expectations* of revaluations.

Britain Moves To Counteract Dollar Inflow

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—The British government issued a new £600 million ($1.44 billion) treasury loan stock today in a move to mop up dollars pouring in from foreign speculators seeking high interest rates.

Spot sterling closed unchanged from the overnight level of $2.4193 after heavy trading activity.

Treasury officials are embarrassed by the investment money flooding into Britain. They say the pound is too much in demand considering the uncertain state of the country's inflation-ridden economy. Besides, most foreign funds are going into short-term securities, which means they could flood out as quickly as they entered.

The government has been reluctant to use its most powerful weapon against the speculators—lowering the 7 percent bank rate, the second-highest in Europe. But it is part of a government policy aimed at squeezing credit and discouraging inflation.

The government can also make massive amounts of pounds available on the foreign-exchange market in the hope of keeping the rate down. But money dealers say British supplies of dollars may already be *too high*.

A third way the government can dry up the flow of speculative dollars is by absorbing them in treasury loans like the one issued today. The loan stock bears an interest rate of 6 1/2 percent and is repayable in 1976.

The issue is the third in recent months.

U.S. Securities Sales Abroad Fell Last Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ).—Net overseas purchases of U.S. securities declined by $934 million in 1970, though they increased during the second half, the U.S. Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Last year net purchases totaled $2.18 billion, down from $3.11 billion in 1969, the agency said.

Reporting on transactions in foreign securities by U.S. investors, the department said net purchases by U.S. residents declined last year to about $868 million from $1.49 billion a year earlier.

Stans Expects Weaker U.S. Trade Totals

Eastern Bloc Sales Named as a Solution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. trade surplus is expected to decline to about $2 billion in 1971, compared to $2.7 billion in 1970, Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans said today in testimony prepared for the Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. Stans said the decline would result from imports climbing faster than exports.

He said imports should increase about 12 to 14 percent this year, compared to an 11 percent increase in 1970, while the growth in U.S. exports would probably be reduced to about 10-13 percent, compared to a 14 percent increase in 1970.

Mr. Stans told the committee that the United States should increase its trade with the Communist nations of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stans said the U.S. share is now only 4 percent of that $8 billion market (excluding Yugoslavia).

He said East-West trade has been growing at a rate of 15 percent a year.

"This is a market where American goods are needed and wanted, and one that we are ideally suited to satisfy," he said.

Mr. Stans said the slowdown in the economic activity in some industrial countries, together with a drop in farm-product exports, would reduce U. S. exports, while the more favorable domestic business conditions would increase U.S. imports.

He said nonagricultural products are expected to account for virtually all of the expansion in 1971 U. S. exports.

Sales of machinery, computers and materials-handling equipment should show increases, as should *chemicals, plastics and pharmaceuticals*. Aircraft sales will not rise as rapidly as they did in 1970 because of fewer deliveries of smaller jets, he said.

Romania Eyes Decentralized Trade Activity

BELGRADE, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ).—Romania's planned decentralization of foreign trade operations, details of which have now been made available, links the incomes of both industrial managers and government trade officials to export performance.

Salaries of industrial managers will be reduced by the same percentage that their concerns' export performance falls short of target, according to a bill awaiting enactment by the Romanian legislature. Trade Ministry officials' salaries will also depend on fulfillment of export plans, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said today in a report from Bucharest.

Government foreign-currency loans to concerns will be tied to export performance. Good export performance will be rewarded by bonuses paid at a rate of exchange more favorable to the concerns than the official lei-dollar rate.

The trade bill also provides for foreign companies to establish subsidiaries in Romania and for joint ventures to be formed by Romanian concerns and foreign companies.

Customs-free areas and ports will be established.

Under the decentralization plan, groups of industrial concerns will set their own export targets, which will be coordinated with the Trade Ministry. *Industrial groups* will handle their own trade operations, but the ministry will still issue import and export permits. Heretofore, the ministry itself set the targets and handled all trade operations.

AT&T Capital Increase

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP-DJ).—American Telephone and Telegraph Co. said it will ask shareholders to approve the authorization of an additional 150 million shares of common stock and, for the first time, 50 million shares of preferred stock. There already are 600 million common shares authorized.

Lloyd's of London Suit

Court Asked to Nullify Pennsy Insurance

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP).—Lloyd's of London, the British insurance syndicate that provided the top officers and directors of Penn Central Co. with a $10 million policy against private suits, yesterday asked a federal court to nullify the policy. Sixteen U.S. underwriters joined the suit.

Lloyd's charged that David C. Bevan, chairman of Penn Central's Finance Committee and the man who signed the policy, had given false information.

Mr. Bevan was ousted from his $132,000-a-year post about two weeks before the railroad's June, 1970, filing for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws.

At least 25 suits are already pending against Penn Central and its former top executives.

Under its 1968 policy—for which Penn Central paid a three-year premium of $305,660—Lloyd's could be liable for $9.5 million.

Lloyd's charges that Mr. Bevan gave a "false" response to a question asking whether Penn Central was aware of "any act, error or omission . . . [that] might afford valid grounds for any future claim . . ." Mr. Bevan answered: "None known."

However, Lloyd's listed activities in three areas that should have been mentioned as *possible grounds* for lawsuits:

● The railroad's investments in Executive Jet Aviation, in violation of the *Federal Aviation Act*.

● The investments made by Penphil—a private investment club headed by Mr. Bevan and composed of some other top Penn Central executives—in companies backed by Penn Central. The club, according to Lloyd's, raises serious "conflict-of-interest" questions.

● The advice given by Howard Butcher 3d, a stockbroker and then (1968) director of Penn Central, "to sell the railroad's common stock..." during early 1968. These sales, Lloyd's alleges, resulted in improper profits for the brokerage firm of Butcher & Sherrard and "favored customers" based on "inside information."

Edward C. German, Mr. Bevan's attorney, said that "the evidence will make it eminently clear that Mr. Bevan not only performed his duties in an entirely proper manner, but that he made great sacrifices . . . because of his loyalty and dedication to the railroad."

Stans Claims Conduct Ethical in Penn Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said today he took adequate precautions to prevent a conflict of interest involving his ownership of about $300,000 worth of stock in a subsidiary of Penn Central railroad.

Mr. Stans said he does not know if he still owns the stock or even if he owned it last June when Penn Central was seeking $200 million in federal loan guarantees to stave off bankruptcy.

He said he was informed that the stock had been transferred from a partnership in which he had an interest to his personal account on June 11, 1969. But he said the shares were immediately placed in a "blind" trust, which administers his holdings without his knowledge.

Company Reports

ACF Industries

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	330.1	322.5
Profits (millions)....	18.46	21.89
Per Share	3.30	3.90

B.F. Goodrich

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	286.9	313.8
Profits (millions)....	—5.59*	7.33
Per Share	—0.39	0.51

*Net includes a non-recurring loss of $3.38 million, 22 cents a share, and a non-recurring gain of $0.85 million, or 6 cents a share.

Year		
Revenue (millions)..	1,204.7	1,229.1
Profits (millions)....	15.87	37.8
Per Share	1.09	2.60

Bell & Howell

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	297.8	297.8
Profits (millions)....	10.96	10.91
Per Share	2.02	2.01

Campbell Taggart Bakeries

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	330.39	294.62
Profits (millions)....	9.42	7.74
Per Share	4.22	3.45

Coastal States Gas

First Half	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)..	201.8	152.7
Profits (millions)....	17.04	15.11
Per Share	0.89	0.79

Combustion Engineering

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	957.2	844.7
Profits (millions)....	32.03	28.51
Per Share	3.15	2.89

Federal-Mogul

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	61.6	60.1
Profits (millions)....	3.03	3.71
Per Share	0.53	0.65
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	251.1	263.3
Profits (millions)....	12.05	14.33
Per Share	2.10	2.50

Fruehauf

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	104.8	139.98
Profits (millions)....	5.69	7.16
Per Share	0.65	0.82
Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	450.1	536.85
Profits (millions)....	17.76	26.39
Per Share	2.03	3.03

General Cable

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	336.6	365.8
Profits (millions)....	15.56	13.68
Per Share	1.15	1.01

Gulf Mobile & Ohio

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	104.23	99.69
Profits (millions)....	6.42	7.84
Per Share	6.23	7.60

Hershey Food

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	349.64	333.97
Profits (millions)....	18.86	13.58
Per Share	1.41	1.01

Kellogg Co.

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	614.4	566.3
Profits (millions)....	49.59	45.17
Per Share	1.36	1.24

G.C. Murphy

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	401.4	379.1
Profits (millions)....	8.36	8.31
Per Share	2.10	2.05

Northern Natural Gas

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	516.2	443.6
Profits (millions)....	40.99	37.48
Per Share	4.24	4.02

Reliance Electric

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)..	79.08	78.24
Profits (millions)....	2.34	3.19
Per Share (diluted)..	0.16	0.27

Rex Chainbelt

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)..	67.3	68.8
Profits (millions)....	0.93	2.42
Per Share	0.13	0.51

F & M Schaefer

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	186.8	168.9
Profits (millions)....	5.79	5.63
Per Share	2.33	2.30

Upjohn

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	98.5	94.8
Profits (millions) ..	7.29	7.87
Per Share	.50	.53
Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	397.7	375.4
Profits (millions) ..	37.67	37.55
Per Share	2.56	2.55

Wean United

Fourth Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	60.68	53.19
Profits (millions)....	—0.37	0.60
Per Share	—	0.14
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	193.19	172.98
Profits (millions)....	—2.28	2.31

Wm. Wrigley

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	176.8	167.2
Profits (millions)....	15.18	15.59
Per Share	7.71	7.92

NYSE Prices Dip as Trade Volume Drops

Profit-Taking Cited In Market Declines

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange for the second consecutive session marked time today as declines outnumbered advances by a moderate margin in slower trading.

Prices opened lower on profit-taking and increased their losses until 11 a.m., when some stepped-up buying reversed the trend.

However, the upswing was short-lived and prices weakened again after noon. At the bell, 841 issues were lower while 576 stocks were higher.

Some of the afternoon's easiness stemmed from the announcement by American Telephone & Telegraph that it is planning to ask stockholders to approve the authorization of additional common stock and the issuing of preferred stock.

Another contributing factor to the weakness was a published report that unemployment might increase in the next few months and was likely to remain high even after the increases end.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 2.19 at 887.87. Its low for the session was set at 11 a.m. when it was off 6.02.

Turnover dropped to 18.72 million shares from 21.35 million shares yesterday. A decrease in institutional activity accounted for some of the loss in volume. A total of 119 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded today, compared with 131 blocks yesterday.

Gold-mining issues were one of the best-performing groups. Their strength was attributed to a published report that the U.S. gold stock had fallen to $11.1 billion while foreign governments held $19 billion they could theoretically turn in for U.S. gold.

Among the gold issues, Campbell Red Lake rose 1 5/8 to 33, Homestake Mining added 1 1/4 at 27 1/4, American South African advanced 2 1/2 to 48 1/4 and Dome Mines tacked on 1 1/2 at 65 1/2.

Most glamour stocks declined. IBM fell 5 1/8 to 336 1/2, Memorex 5 1/8 to 57 1/4, and Xerox 7/8 to 94 3/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices declined. The exchange index was down 7 cents to 25.37. Declines outnumbered gains 539 to 354 with 271 unchanged. Volume declined to 7.8 million shares from 8.08 million yesterday.

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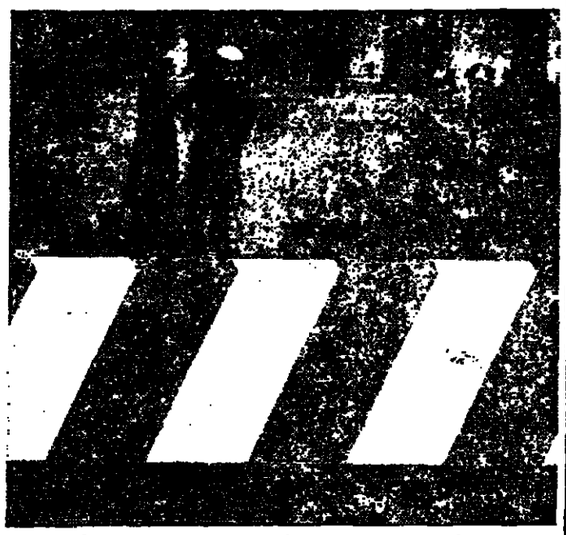
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
26⅝	9¼	Abacus Fd		41	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	
64½	56⅛	AbbtLb 1.10		26	82⅛	83¼	82⅛	83⅛	+1
51½	39⅝	ACF Ind 2.40		49	49⅛	49⅛	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
24	12	AcmeCley .80		15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
50	36	Acme Mkt .20		41	50	50⅝	49⅝	50	
16⅞	11½	AdmsEx .46g		36	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
19½	8¼	Ad Millis .20		74	19⅛	19⅝	17¾	18⅞	— ⅝
62	19½	Address .15g		401	31¾	31¾	30⅞	31	— ⅛
14⅞	6½	Admiral		91	11⅜	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
56¾	32⅞	AgnaLe 1.40		313	53⅛	53⅛	52⅛	52⅝	— 1⅛
47½	33½	AgnaLf pf 2		4	47½	48	47½	47½	
19	6	Aguirre Co		6	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
49⅝	19	Aileen Inc		23	48⅛	48⅛	48	48	— ⅜
54	33⅜	Air Prod .20b		164	49¼	49¾	49⅛	49⅜	+ ⅛
25	12½	Air Red .20g		476	25	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
11½	3¼	AJ Industries		101	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	24½	Akzona 1a		50	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝	— ¼
18½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.10		14	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	9½	Alaska Inters		151	26½	26¾	26	26⅛	— ⅛
43⅜	25¾	AlbertoC .32		65	43	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
15¼	8	Alberstns .36		72	13¾	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	19⅛	Alcan Alum 1		167	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23½	
23⅞	13	AlcoStand .30		80	23	23⅜	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
28	14½	Alexndrs .30r		29	27½	27¾	27½	27½	
15¼	14⅜	AllAmLf .24g		82	14⅜	14⅜	13½	13¾	— ⅛
14⅞	4½	Alleg Cp .28e		90	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
39g3	25¼	AllegLud 2.40		374	31⅛	31⅝	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
46½	35⅝	AllegLud pf 3		10	43¾	44½	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅛	Alleg Pw 1.22		318	24½	25	24⅛	24⅝	
28½	16⅛	Allied Ch 1.20		265	28½	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
32½	25⅛	Allid Main .40		24	32¼	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
43⅝	20⅛	AlldMill .75b		30	26¼	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	11⅝	Allied Pd .68		144	18½	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	17⅝	AlliedStr 1.40		129	32⅞	32⅞	32⅛	32	— ⅛
14½	4⅝	Allied Super		43	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
27	12⅞	Allis Ch .05g		1516	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
24¼	12⅝	AltrigtAut .60		8	23	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
23¾	13	Alpha P Cem		10	19½	19⅝	19	19	— ½
74	47	Alcoa 1.80		138	64⅝	65¼	64½	65¼	+ ⅜
30¾	20½	AmalSug 1.60		9	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50		98	14	14⅛	13⅞	14	
25	15⅝	Amer Es 1.20		5	24	24¼	24	24½	
44½	31	Am Es pf2.60		6	41½	42	41½	41½	— ½
52¾	29	Am Ess .30r		64	52⅜	52⅝	51⅝	52	— ⅛
116	48	AmsH pf3.50		26	115⅜	115⅜	114¼	114½	— 1
66½	34	AAirFiltr .80		25	58	58⅛	57⅜	58	— ⅛
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80		518	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	ABaker .05g		21	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	29½	A Brnds 2.20		161	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcst 1.20		152	30⅛	30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
45⅛	24	Am Can 2.20		205	41⅞	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	21½	A Can pf1.75		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	6½	Am Cement		34	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
29¾	21	A Chain 1.60		18	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
26½	15⅛	ACrySug 1.40		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	21	ACyanid 1.25		338	36	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	16⅜	Am Distill 1		2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	19½	ADistTel .40e		88	36⅜	37	35⅞	36⅛	
10¼	6⅛	Am DualVest		14	9⅜	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	11	ADuVir pf.84		27	14½	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	22	AmElPw 1.20		365	30⅜	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	7⅜	Am Exp Ind		164	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
66	50	AmExp pf A6		z100	57¾	57¾	57	57	—1½
28	26⅛	AGasBFd .28g		14	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
24⅝	11	A Genlns .50		167	18⅝	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅛
36¼	22¾	A Gnin pf1.80		45	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	
15⅝	7¼	Am Hoist .40		36	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
47¾	21⅛	A Home 1.70		447	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
114⅜	76⅞	A Home pf 2		8	108½	108½	107¾	108¾	+ ⅛
47½	26⅝	Am Hosp .26		286	33⅜	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
17¾	7	Am Invst .50		16	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅛
45	10¼	A Medical .12		123	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
40	22⅜	A MICIx 1.40		119	35½	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
99⅛	85¾	A MICIx pf 4		3	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Am Motors		692	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
43⅜	30⅛	ANatGas 1.10		135	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	6	Am Photo .16		163	12⅜	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
99½	37⅛	A ResDv .04g		165	55	56⅛	54⅝	55⅜	—1⅜
24⅝	14½	Am Seat .72		11	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	12⅜	Am Ship .60b		63	29⅜	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	21¼	A Smelt 1.90		870	27½	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅛
49½	27¾	AmSoAir .70		100	46⅝	48¼	46¾	47⅞	+ 2⅛
37⅝	25½	Am Std 1		349	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	— ⅜
103	78	A Std pf4.75		3	82½	82½	82½	82½	
38½	12¼	Am Sterli .40		134	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
13	7¼	AT&T wt		1486	11½	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
53⅜	40¾	Am T&T 2.60		1825	52⅜	52½	50⅝	50⅝	—1¾
14⅜	8¼	AWatWk .60		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅜	7	Am Zinc		12	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25½	13	Amiron .60		28	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
21⅜	8¼	Amstek .60a		26	16	16⅛	15⅞	16	
31⅜	18⅛	AMP Inc .50		262	30⅛	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	23½	Amfac .80		26	48	48⅜	48	48	— ⅛
66⅝	41	AMP Inc .64		197	65⅛	66½	64¼	66⅛	+ ⅞
74⅜	6½	Ampco .80g		85	9¾	10⅜	9½	10⅜	+ ⅜
48½	12⅜	Ampex Corp		182	47⅜	48⅛	47⅜	48⅛	+ ⅝
40¼	22	Amstar 1.70		38	37¾	38½	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	36	Amstr pf2.65		2	54	54	54	54	
10	8	Amstar pf.68		28	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
39¼	24½	Amsted 1.60		241	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	
15⅜	5¾	Amsil	.52	65	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	8¾	
32¼	18⅞	Anacon 1.90		395	22½	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
44⅜	21¼	Anch Hock 1		56	36½	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
23	13	Ancorp Svc 1		7	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
44½	27½	And Clay 1.20		7	42¾	42¾	42	42	— ⅜
26⅝	10⅜	ApacheCp .25		95	18⅛	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	20⅛	ApcoO 1.29f		42	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	APL Corp		14	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
129	74⅜	ARA Svc 1.06		42	128	129	128	128½	+ ½
42¼	15½	Arcata .03g		203	21	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
57	29	ArcataN pf 2		5	35⅛	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ⅜
39⅜	23	Arch Dan 1		52	39	39	38½	38¾	— ⅛
25	16⅜	Artz PSv 1.08		50	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅜	Armco St 1		303	27½	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	24	Armc pf 2.10		51	29⅜	29¾	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
25	14⅜	Armc pfA.75		2.60	20	20	20	20	
36½	21¼	Armst Ck .80		140	35g6	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
60¼	47	ArmCk pf3.75		z100	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
43	24	Arm Rx 1.60		13	39½	39½	38½	38¾	— ⅛
21	13	Aro Corp .90		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
30¼	17¾	Arvin Ind 1		22	30	30⅛	30	30	
30½	17	Ashld Oil 1.20		323	29¼	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
59	39	AshO pf2.40		1	58	58	58	58	
14	8¼	Assd Brew		48	9½	10	9½	9½	+ ⅛
48	26⅛	Assd DG 1.20		307	46	46½	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅛
34½	24⅜	Assd Sp 1.20b		20	33¼	34	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
12	5¼	Assd Transp		182	11⅞	12¾	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅜
28⅛	12½	Athlone In		81	17⅛	17½	17	17	— ⅛
26	19½	AtlCyEl 1.36		35	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	
100	75	AtlC pf5.87		4	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
90⅜	44⅜	Atl Richfld 2		406	70¼	71⅛	69⅝	70½	— ¾
61	46	AtlRch pf3.75		z190	60	60	60	60	
253	75	Atl Rich pf 3		24	71⅜	72	71⅜	72	
61	38⅛	AtlRich pf2.80		116	58⅜	58⅝	57¾	58	— ⅛
26⅜	18½	Atlas Chm 1		41	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Atlas Corp		127	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅜	6	ATO Inc .88a		79	11⅛	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	6⅝	Aurora Prod		24	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
49½	23½	Autom Data		46	49	49⅜	49	49⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	3½	Automtn Ind		126	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
25¼	9	Avco Corp		223	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Avco Cp wt		157	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
53⅞	25	Avco pf3.20		32	42½	42⅝	41¾	42⅛	— ⅜
42¼	24¼	Avery Pd .20		35	34⅜	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅛	Avnt Inc		238	12¾	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
69	31¼	Avnet pf2.50		2	64	65	64	65	
93¾	59½	Avon Pd 1.10		205	91¼	91⅜	89⅞	90	—1½
16¼	8⅛	Aztec Oil .75t		80	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	

B

37⅛	12⅞	BabckW .50		361	31⅜	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅜
38⅜	13⅛	BakrOilT .65		76	38⅜	38⅜	38	38⅜	— ⅛
34½	25⅝	Balt GE 1.82		110	34¼	34¾	34	34⅛	— ⅛
72¼	57⅛	Balt pf B4.50		z110	71½	71½	71⅜	71⅜	
61	51	Balt G pf C4		z200	62½	62½	62½	62½	+1½
19¼	5½	Bangor Punt	.62	12	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
27	15	BangP pf 2		4	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
22¼	11¾	Bang Punt 1.25		17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	BkOfCal 1.34		17	28	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	39¼	Bank of NY 2		165	46	46⅜	46	46	+ ⅛
70⅝	55⅛	Bank Tr 2.84		56	63⅛	63⅛	62½	62¾	—1
50⅛	23⅜	BarBO 2.51r		10	48⅜	48⅜	48⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
56¼	29½	Bard CR .25a		30	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	
15⅜	10	Basic Inc .80		9	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
48	38	Basic pf2.50		z140	39	39½	39	39½	
18⅛	6⅜	Bates Mfg		58	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22¼	12⅛	Batt Mf pf 1		17	21	21½	20⅜	21⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	8¾	Bathind .25e		30	26½	26⅝	26	26½	+ ⅛
66	28	Bathin pf2.50		44	64	65	63½	65	— ¼
79¾	27¼	BauschLb .80		74	55⅝	55⅝	54½	54½	— ⅛
25⅛	19½	Baxt Lab .11		105	20⅜	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅜	Beyk Clg .50		4	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
50⅛	33½	Bearings 1		87	44⅜	44⅝	43⅝	44½	+ ⅛
39¾	23g1	Bear Fds 1		84	39⅜	39⅜	38⅛	39	— ⅛
102	70	BeatFds pf4		5	99	99	99	99	+1
51½	19	Beckman .50		186	37⅜	37¾	37¼	37½	— ⅜
42½	27⅜	Beer Dick .30		352	44⅛	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	8	Beech air .75		41	16⅛	16⅛	16	16½	
34⅜	10⅛	BelcoPet .50b		101	22⅜	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	
28⅜	22⅛	Belden 1.60		3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	13	Beldngh .60b		9	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12½	Bell How .60		171	42	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅞
15	5⅜	Bell Intrcon		109	13	13¼	12¾	13⅛	
27½	12½	Bemis CVO .52				8½	Vol 54%	20¼	19⅛
36	20⅛	Bendix 1.60		122	34¾	34⅝	33⅝	34	—1
58	36½	Bendix pf		4	53⅞	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
60	31	BenefiCp 1.60		134	58¾	58¾	57¾	57⅝	— ⅜

— 1970-71 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
176½	94	Benefl pf5.50		10	173	173	171½	171½	—3½
62	47	Benefl pf4.50		z20	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
90	55½	Benefl pf4.30		33	88½	88½	87¾	88½	+ ⅛
35⅞	26¼	Benfl Spf 2.50		z230	33½	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
13⅜	4⅝	Benguet		226	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
		Benguet fn		9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
181ss	51⅛	Berkey Pho		211	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
30⅜	19½	Beth Stl 1.20		518	22½	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
50⅜	29	Big Three .60		24	45½	45⅝	45½	45½	
61¼	29½	Blaclt Dk .80		53	60⅜	61	60	61	+ ⅜
23½	10¼	BlairJohn .48		15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	17½	Blas Laug 1		41	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
71¾	37⅛	BlockHR .36		149	70⅜	71⅜	70¼	70⅝	— ⅛
72½	26½	Blue Bell 1.20		76	69¾	70¼	68½	70	— ⅛
18¾	8¼	Bobbie Brks		208	18⅜	18⅜	18	18¾	
31⅝	12	Boeingco .40		589	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
76⅞	40	BoisCas .25b		324	44⅞	45⅛	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅛
16½	7½	Bond Ind		17	15⅛	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
26¼	13⅝	BookMth 1.20		20	25½	25⅞	24⅝	25	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅜	Borden 1.20		153	27½	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	18⅞	BorgWar 1.25		65	28¼	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Bormens .40		44	13	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
40¼	33⅜	Bos Edis 2.24		23	39⅝	39¾	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
114¾	105	Bos Ed pf8.88		z200	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¼
24⅞	8⅛	Bourns Inc		19	15	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
11⅛	6¼	Branif Airw		253	10⅞	11	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
62	43¾	BriggSt 2.40a		27	61⅛	61⅞	60⅞	61¼	+ ⅛
75¼	47½	Brist My 1.20		278	64⅛	64⅝	64	64½	+ ⅛
50	34	BristMy pf		9	48⅛	48⅛	47½	47½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Brit Pet .40a		334	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
		Br Pet fn.40e		37	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
39⅜	21½	Bdwy Hale		13	39⅜	39⅜	39	39	— ⅛
52½	32	BdwyHal pf 2		65	50	50	49½	49⅝	+ ⅜
36	23¾	Brkwy Gl .60		86	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
27½	21⅞	BklynUG 1.72		112	26¾	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3	Brown Co		86	10⅛	11⅜	10¼	11¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅛	BwnShrp .20		9	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	— ⅛
29⅞	21½	BwnShoe 1.20		47	27⅛	27⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
24⅛	9⅞	Brunswk .12		277	12⅛	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅜	Bucy Er 1.20		140	26⅛	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	6	Budd Co		97	14⅜	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
65	48⅞	Budd Co pf 5		z60	65	65	64½	64½	— ⅛
	7⅞	BudgF pf .60		11	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
19	5	Budget Ind		18	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
57	27	BuffForg 1.10		13	41	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	13⅛	Bulovalt .60		64	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
49⅛	24⅜	Bunkr Ramo		32g	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
43⅜	20½	BunkR pf1.50		22	38	38	37	38	
49¾	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40		128	48⅛	48⅜	47⅛	47¾	—1
42	20¾	BurlNor .37g		167	40⅞	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	BurlNor pf.55		18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	12⅜	Burrcty .70		164	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24½	+1⅛
172⅜	78⅜	Burrgns .60		257	123½	125¼	122½	123½	— ⅛
19g2	9¼	Bush Univ		11	14⅛	15	14⅛	14½	— ⅛

C

45⅛	28	Cabot Cp .70		x40	45	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
16½	5	Cadence Ind		37	10⅛	10½	9⅞	10⅛	
11⅜	5	Cal Finanl		93	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23½	7½	Callahan Mng		64	12⅞	12⅜	12	12⅜	— ⅛
24¾	19⅜	CampbCk .65		68	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
36⅞	24⅜	Camp Sp 1.10		40	34	34⅜	34½	34½	+ ⅛
53	32	CanSouRy 3		z150	38	38	37	37	—1
8⅜	5⅜	Cdn Brew .40		63	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
75¼	48⅜	Cdn Pac 3.20		67	70¾	71	70¾	70⅞	— ⅛
		Cdn P rn3.30		19	70⅜	71⅛	70¾	71⅛	
22⅞	13	CanalR 1.10		11	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
34⅛	19½	Cap Cities		453	33⅛	34	33⅛	34	— ⅛
57⅞	37	Carbrun 1.30		13	56⅛	58¼	57½	57¾	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅛	CarIsle .60		17	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
72	53	CaroC&Oh 5		z120	70	70	70	70	—1
33⅞	21½	Caro PL 1.46		168	28⅛	28⅞	27	27½	— ⅛
28	20	Carp Tec 1.60		x55	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	26½	CarrierCp .60		249	36⅛	36⅜	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
26	25⅜	CarrG 1.22g		2	25	25	25	25	
21⅝	11	CartWal .40a		103	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅜	Cas Elec .60b		78	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	30	CaterTr 1.20		124	47	47¼	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅝
8⅜	3½	CCI Corp		45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅞	13	CCI Cp pfl.25		4	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
25½	14¼	Ceco Corp .90		9	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	48⅞	CelaneseCp 2		136	70⅛	70⅝	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
65⅞	49	Celtn pfA4.50		15	65	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
48½	16½	Cenco Ins .50		182	45	45⅝	44½	45	+ ⅛
13⅜	6¼	Centr Data		1	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
27	19⅜	Cen Hud 1.48		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19	CenIllLt 1.56		41	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
69	55	CnIlRL pf4.50		z50	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ½
22⅜	14⅛	CenIlPS 1.20		54	20

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅝		Relian El .78	51	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26¾	—⅛
44¼		RelianEl pf 3	15	76½	76½	74½	74½	—1
27		Relian pf .68	2	48	48	48	48	
7¼		Republic Cp	496	10⅞	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅛
26⅞		RepubStl 2.50	164	29	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	—⅛
14½		Revco DS .28	36	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
15⅝		Revere Cop 1	21	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	24	—¼
46½		Revlon 1	181	75	75	74⅛	74¼	—½
25¾		Rex Chr. 1.50	16	31⅜	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+¾
30		RexC pf2.24	9	42¾	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅛
34⅝		Reyn Ind 2.40	343	59	59⅝	58⅝	59½	+½
34		Reyln pf 2.25	9	66½	66⅝	66½	66⅝	—⅛
22½		ReynMet 1.10	189	30	30⅛	29⅞	30	—⅛
60		Rey M pf4.50	2	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	+⅝
20⅞		Rheingold .20	255	32	32⅛	31½	31⅞	—⅜
9¾		Richrdson .80	17	16¼	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
45½		RichMerrel 1	73	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼	+⅛
13⅝		RiegelP .60	26	16¼	16¼	16	16	—¼
10		RiegelTxt .80	27	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅝
8⅞		Rio Grnd .60	71	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
8⅛		RioGrn pf.80	131	12	13	12½	12⅞	—¼
14⅞		Rite Aid .22	38	37⅛	40¼	39⅛	40¼	+1⅛
17		RivianaFds 1	14	30⅛	30⅛	30	30⅛	—¼
4⅜		RoanSel .77g	215	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅞		RobshCon .70	335	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+⅛
15⅝		Robrtsn 1.10	20	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
21⅛		RobinsAH .40	189	27¼	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+¼
21½		RochGs 1.20b	13	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
31½		Roch Tel 1.20	45	46½	46½	46¼	46½	—½
7⅝		Rockwer .24	111	15½	15⅝	14¾	15½	
18¼		RockMfg 1.40	5	29	29¼	29	29¼	+⅛
55½		RohmH 1.60b	96	91	92	91	91½	+½
14¼		Rohr Co .80	88	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅜
19⅝		Reilinsinc .20	28	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+⅜
5⅛		Ronson .25f	58	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
15¼		Roper Cp 1	10	35⅛	35⅞	35¾	35½	V
18⅝		RorerAm .72	51	33	33¼	32⅞	32¾	—⅛
11½		RoyCCola .54	249	22½	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+⅜
31⅛		Roy Dutch 2e	166	43½	44	42⅞	43⅛	+⅜
		Roy Dut fn2e	158	40½	40¾	40½	40⅝	
4⅛		Royal Ind	34	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
10½		RTE Corp .24	118	15½	15¾	14½	15	+¼
26½		Rubbrmd .56	5	40	40	40	40	—⅛
4¼		Rucker Co	51	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
9⅛		Russ Tog .68	65	25	25½	24½	25⅛	+⅜
24⅞		Ryder Sy .50	165	37⅞	37⅞	36⅝	36⅞	—⅜

S

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅛		Safeway 1.30	249	36	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+⅛
22⅜		St Joe Min 2	125	29¼	29⅛	28⅞	29	—⅛
13		StJosLP 1.04	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	+
29¼		StL Sa F 2.40	26	50½	50⅝	50⅛	50½	+½
28¼		StRegisP 1.60	64	40⅜	41	40⅝	40¾	+¼
17		SanDGas 1.08	15	22⅛	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅛
7⅛		Sanders Asso	422	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅞	+⅝
9⅛		Sangamo .40	49	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17½	—⅜
16½		Sa Feind 1.60	103	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
2⅝		SanFeInt .38	87	36½	36⅞	36	36¾	+½
		SarWelSci .50	34	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
14⅞		SavanhE 1.12	45	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
12⅜		Saxon Ind	1423	23¾	24	23	23½	—½
24¾		Schaefer Cp	221	35⅝	35⅝	34¼	34⅞	—1¼
19½		Schenley 1.40	27	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	—⅜
6		Schnly pf .50	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
17⅛		Schenl pf 1.40	41	27⅛	27¼	26¾	26⅞	—⅛
60½		SchrgPlg .80	167	67⅞	67⅞	65⅞	66⅞	—⅞
53		SchlitzBr 1.40	67	73½	73½	73¼	73½	+½
51⅜		Schlmbr 1.40	30	100	100¾	99⅞	100¾	+⅞
11⅛		SCM Corp	388	17¾	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	—⅜
11½		SCOA Ind .60	29	16½	17⅛	16½	16⅞	
14⅝		Scot L Fd .56	46	21	21½	20⅞	21½	+⅛
18½		Scott Fetz .80	97	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+½
10¼		Scott For .60	506	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	
21⅝		Scott Paper 1	387	26	26	25¾	25¾	—¼
25⅞		Scovill 1.40	16	47¼	47¼	46⅞	46¾	—⅜
36⅛		Scovil pf2.50	13	60½	60½	60	60	—⅝
4⅜		Scud Duo Vst	55	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+¼
8¾		Scuddr pf.16g	12	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
46⅞	22¼	SbCL In 2.20	45	44½	44⅝	44¼	44½	+⅛
16	4½	SbdWorld Air	655	12⅛	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	—⅛
29¼	10	Seagrvp .50b	39	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	—⅜
62¾	39⅝	Searl GD 1.30	59	62	62¾	62	62½	+½
81⅞	51	Sears R 1.20a	251	80	80⅝	79½	79⅝	—⅜
26⅞	11⅝	Seatrain Line	91	16⅛	16½	15¾	15⅞	—½
29½	11	Sedco Inc .08	47	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29	
31¼	12	Servmt .50b	109	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+½
54½	35⅛	Shell Oil 2.40	127	53	53⅛	52⅞	53	—⅛
39	27⅛	Shell Tr 1.39e	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
25	11	ShellerGl .80	25	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
23⅛	15	ShellGl pf1.40	14	22	22⅛	21⅛	22	+¼
27	16	ShellGl pf1.35	20	23¾	24⅛	23½	23¾	
50⅞	26	Sherw Wm 2	69	49	49½	48⅝	48⅞	—¼
90	56⅛	Sher W pf4.40	240	88	88	87	87	—2
14½	5⅛	Siegel Hl	38	13⅛	13½	12¾	13¼	+⅛
20	14⅝	SierraPac .80	34	18	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
25⅝	11½	Signal Co .60	306	17⅛	17½	16½	17	—⅜
50½	27	Signal pf2.20	6	40	40	39	39	—1½
21½	12⅜	Signal pf 1	9	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	
47½	25⅛	Signode 1.10	2	47½	47½	47¼	47½	
11⅛	5⅞	Sinm Prec	87	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	—⅛
68	39	Simmn 1.40a	75	65½	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+1¼
102	62½	SimpPat .88b	10	101½	102⅛	101½	102⅛	+1
85¾	53¾	SingerCo 2.40	98	71⅞	72¼	71⅛	72¼	+⅜
110	69	Singer pf3.50	9	93	94½	93	94½	+1½
51	29⅜	Skelly Oil 1	6	48½	49¼	48⅛	49⅛	+¼
41⅛	12⅞	Skil Corp	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+¼
34⅝	13⅝	Skyline .20	166	30¼	30⅞	29½	29¾	—⅛
49	25½	SmithAO 1.40	46	47⅛	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+¼
41¼	12	Smith Intl .40	74	23¼	23¾	23	23⅛	+½
57	37⅛	Smith KF 2	232	55¾	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
26	16	Smucker .70	10	25½	25½	25¼	25½	—¼
17⅛	8⅞	Sola Bas .50	29	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	—⅜
14	4⅛	Sonesta	44	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
17⅞	12½	Sonest pf1.25	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
18¼	12⅞	Sony Cp .03g	806	18	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
		Sony fn.03g	1	15¼	15¾	15¾	15¾	
39	26⅛	SooLine 1.75g	43	39	39	38⅛	38⅞	—⅛
21⅛	10	SOS Cons .44	2	18	18½	18¼	18½	
31⅞	19⅝	SCar EG 1.33	88	27½	27⅛	27½	27⅝	—⅛
38⅞	30	SC EG pf2.60	3	39	39½	39	39½	+1
29	21	SoJerInd 1.52	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+½
43⅝	18¼	Southdwn Inc	65	40½	40½	39	39	—1⅞
36½	19¼	Sodwn pf1.60	9	34¾	34¾	34½	34⅝	+¼
21¼	17¾	SoeastPS 1.28	10	20	20	20	20	
35½	23	SouCalE 1.50	141	33½	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
28⅝	19	South Co 1.36	307	25⅛	26⅛	25⅝	26	+½
37⅝	26	SouInGE 1.80	6	37⅛	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+1
60⅞	37⅞	SouNGas 1.40	138	56½	56¾	56	56½	+½
41½	21⅜	Sou Pac 1.80	189	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	+½
71¼	40	SouthmRy 3a	74	70¼	70⅛	70	70⅛	—⅛
15½	12⅛	South Ry pf 1	8	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
28	22¼	SouUGas 1.26	12	27	27¼	26⅞	27	—⅛
15	9⅛	Swest PS .74	73	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	14⅞	—¼
20¼	5⅞	Spartans Ind	169	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅜
21¼	6¼	Spartans A	34	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
12	7	Sparton .40	19	9¼	10	9½	10	+¼
59⅞	32½	Sperry Hut 1	64	43¼	43¾	43½	43½	—½
83	49	Sperry H pf 3	1	64½	64½	64½	64½	+¼
40⅛	18⅜	SprryR .12g	806	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	—1⅛
26⅜	8½	Sprague El	28	13	13	12¾	13	
18⅛	13	SpringsMill 1	15	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	
26⅛	17⅛	SquareD .80a	180	25⅝	25⅞	25	25	—⅜
74½	50¾	Squibb B 1.50	110	72⅛	72⅞	72½	72½	—⅝
78¼	51½	Squibb B pf 2	5	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	
39¼	28¼	StaleyMf 1.40	3	35⅛	35⅜	35¼	35¼	
54½	38½	StBrands 1.60	38	47⅞	48	46⅞	46⅞	—1¼
47¼	22⅝	StBrPaint .40	53	47	47¼	47	47	—¼
18⅛	8½	Std Intl .28	34	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17¼	
13¼	6	Std Kollsman	30	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
54⅞	38	StOilCal 2.80	517	54⅝	54⅞	54¼	54⅝	+⅜
59⅝	35	StOilInd 2.30	284	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58½	—⅛
74⅝	49⅞	StdOilNJ .90g	750	74⅛	75	73¾	74¾	+⅜
85½	51	StdOilOh 2.70	208	79⅝	80½	79⅝	79⅞	+¼
65	48½	StO Oh pf3.75	2	64½	64½	64⅜	64½	—½
14¼	4¾	Std Press	113	7⅜	7½	7⅛	7½	
11⅞	6½	StPrudent .66	51	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—¼
60	37¼	Stnly Wk 1.60	18	59⅝	60¼	59⅝	60¼	+¾
16¾	6½	Stanray .40	51	10⅛	11	10½	10⅝	—⅛
18½	13⅝	Starrett .80	1	17	17	17	17	
42⅞	25⅛	Staut Ch 1.60	126	40½	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	
41⅜	26	Stauff pf1.80	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	—½
17	6⅛	Sterch Br .48	12	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
44	27½	SterlDrug .80	302	42¼	42½	41⅞	41⅞	—½
81½	62½	Sterl D pf1.50	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	
44⅞	25⅛	StevensJ 2.40	90	36⅞	37	36½	36¾	
36	22⅛	StowWar 1.80	22	31¼	31⅞	31⅛	31½	+½
27⅞	15⅛	Stoke VanC 1	14	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23½	
15	12⅛	Stoke VC pf 1	2170	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	—⅛
44	25	StoneW 1.90	38	41¾	42	41⅛	41¼	+⅛
13⅝	7⅞	StoneCont .36	3	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛
30¾	14	StorerBrd .50	33	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½	—½
61¾	35⅝	StudWor 1.20	210	61	61¼	60⅞	60⅞	—⅛
45⅝	25⅞	St W pfA 1.40	27	45⅛	45⅛	45¼	45¼	—¼
43½	23	Spb Prop 1.60	42	42	43	42	43	+¾
20	11	SuCrest .80	10	19½	19½	18½	18½	—⅞
33½	14	SunChem .40	32	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+¼
50¼	38⅛	SunOil 1b	81	50	50¼	50	50	
43⅞	30⅞	Sun Oil pf2.25	91	42	43⅞	41⅞	43⅛	+¾
27	15	Sunbeam .80	238	24	24⅛	23⅞	24½	+½
30⅛	12½	Sundstrnd .80	27	23⅛	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+⅝
51⅞	35	Sunds pf3.50	5	50¼	50¼	49½	49½	—1
18⅞	8⅝	Sunsh M .52b	83	14¾	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+⅜
29½	17¾	Sup Valu 1.10	18	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	—⅜
188	97	Supr Oil 1.40	14	183	183	180¼	181	—3
35	16	Sqmk G .40	39	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	
7	4⅛	SurvyFd .17g	81	5½	5½	5⅛	5½	
23⅞	12⅛	Swank .60a	51	22½	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+⅜
36⅞	22	Swift Co .70	108	35⅞	35⅞	35	35	—⅞
45	19½	Sybron .60	112	31⅛	31⅛	29⅞	30½	—⅝
75⅛	43	Sybron pf2.40	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
28⅝	7⅛	Systron Donn	33	13⅛	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—⅝

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1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	13⅞	Taft Brd .40	31	33⅛	33⅛	33½	33⅛	+¼
24⅛	12	Talcott 1.10	66	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	
28⅛	6⅛	Talley Ind	212	14⅜	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅝
18⅝	9⅛	TalleypfB 1	82	16½	17	16½	16¾	+¼
28	17¼	Tampa El .80	82	27⅝	27½	27¼	27⅝	
66½	20	Tandy Corp	76	62¾	62¾	62	62	—1⅛
25	11⅛	TappanCo .40	69	24¼	24¾	24	24½	
7¼	2⅛	Tech Mtr .09f	11	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
55	28	Technicon Cp	20	39⅞	40	39¼	40	+¼
74⅞	19½	Tektronix	73	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+1
43	13	Teledyne .63f	446	28	28⅛	27½	28¼	—⅛
156	60¼	Teled pf3.50	1	114	114	114	114	
84	59½	Teledyne pf 6	4	80	81	80	81	+1
25⅛	9⅛	Telex Cp	749	16½	17	16⅛	16½	
26⅛	15¼	Temple 1 .25	34	25	25	24⅛	24⅞	—⅛
27¼	17½	Tenneco 1.32	482	27⅛	27½	27	27	—⅜
8⅞	3⅛	Tennec wt A	617	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
102¼	64½	Tennec pf5.50	46	101½	101¾	100½	101	—⅜
36¾	24	Texaco 1.40	1215	36½	37¼	36	37⅛	+1
42⅞	22⅛	TexETrn 1.52	184	42	42½	41¾	42½	+½
40¼	26	TexGasT 1.48	39	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	—⅛
23¼	13	Tex G Sul .60	645	22	22	22⅛	22	
38	20½	Texas Ind .1b	3	34⅛	34½	34¼	34¼	—½
134½	61⅞	TexasInst .80	97	88⅛	89⅛	87	87⅞	—⅞
65	34⅞	TexOilGs .05	12	65	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛	+½
32¼	31½	TexOilGas wi	13	32½	33	32¼	33	+¼
20⅞	13⅛	Tex PLd .45e	27	20½	20½	19⅞	20½	—⅛
64⅛	45⅛	Itex Util 1.80	88	60⅛	60¼	60	60	—½
33	15⅛	Textron .50	132	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
39½	25½	Textr pf2.08	1	38	38	38	38	—¼
29g5	16½	Textr pf1.40	3	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	—¼
14⅛	7	Thiokol .40	388	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
47¼	24½	ThomBet 1.04	13	39½	39½	39	39	—½
24⅞	12⅝	Thom Ind .40	17	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	—⅜
39⅛	21⅛	ThomJW .25g	30	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40	D ⅜
24½	11g2	Thrift Dr .70	31	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	23¼	—¼
34	16½	TI Corp 1.20	16	32¾	32⅞	32½	32½	
26¼	9.0	TidewatM .40	53	25⅛	26	25⅝	26	+¼
49¼	25½	Time Inc 1.90	123	49½	49½	48¼	48⅞	+⅛
43½	24¼	TimesMir .50	91	43	44¼	43	44¼	+1¼
x.37⅛	25⅛	Timken 1.80	38	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
27⅜	22¼	TishRlty .40b	86	2	26	25⅛	26	—¼
19½	8⅛	TobinPck .60	15	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17½	—⅛
34	18¼	Todd Sh 1.20	10	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
35½	27⅛	ToledoE 1.80	2	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	—½
22⅞	9¾	Toot Rol .40b	32	18½	18⅞	18	181sk	—⅛
67½	46½	cTran Co .50	5	62½	62¾	62	62	—
40	19⅛	Trans U 1.20	2758	29	41⅞	39	41⅛	+2¼
24g2	9⅛	Trans W Air	229	17½	18⅜	17½	17⅞	—⅛
26⅞	11	TrnWAir pf	13	18¾	18½	18	18	—⅜
13⅛	6⅛	TrnWFin .40f	17	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
26¼	11⅜	Transmra .55	580	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	—½
16½	7⅛	Transcon .10	173	16½	17	16½	17	+½
24½	4½	Transtl Inv	642	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Transitron	66	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
38⅛	25	Travelrs .80	296	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+½
48½	35	Travelrs pf 2	11	45	45	45	45	
33⅞	21¼	TriCon 1.21g	27	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+½
38⅞	31	TriCon pf2.50	8	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	—⅜
22¼	10⅛	Triangind .80	23	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
33	27½	Tropicana	61	33	33¼	32¾	33⅛	+1⅛
39½	22¼	TRW Inc 1a	134	38½	39½	38½	39⅛	+⅝
84	54	TRW pf4.50	5	82½	82¾	82½	82½	+¾
94	59	TRW pf4.40	13	93¼	94	93½	93½	
20	13½	Tucsn GE .72	59	18½	18½	17¾	18¼	—¼
20½	6	Twent Cent	441	12¼	13	12¼	12⅞	+½
18¼	4	Tyler Corp	112	18	18⅞	17½	18	—⅛

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1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32⅞	12½	UAL Inc	327	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	—½
38¼	11	UAL pf.40	26	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+½
39	21⅞	UARCO 1.18	84	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—⅝
27	19⅞	UGI Cp 1.28	23	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
15g	9½	UMC Ind .72	33	15½	15⅞	15⅝	15½	—
14	6½	Unarco .40	5	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
30½	18	Unil Ltd .90e	5	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	22¼	—⅛
33⅞	21⅞	UnilNV 1.3e8	9	28⅝	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	—½
38½	23⅞	Un Camp 1	364	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37½	—⅜
44⅞	29½	Un Carbide 2	416	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+⅛
9½	4⅛	Union Corp	60	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	154	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21⅝	—⅛
62	50	Un El pf 4	235	60	60	60	60	—1½
40⅞	23⅞	UnOilCal 1.40	303	38⅛	39¼	38⅞	39	
57⅞	34⅛	UOCal pf2.50	36	54⅞	54⅞	54	54½	+⅛
51⅛	29⅝	Un Pac Cp 2	99	51	51¼	50½	50½	—⅜
46⅛	25½	Union Pacif 2	30	46⅛	46½	46	46⅛	—⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Un Pocpf .40	5	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
57⅛	36⅞	Unionzm 1.65	9	57⅛	57⅛	56½	56⅞	—⅛
22⅛	12¼	Uniroyal .70	1002	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
112	91	Uniroyal pf 8	380	106	107½	106	10[illegible]	
40⅛	27⅛	Unishops .49	277	34⅛	34⅛	32	32⅞	—2⅛
49½	23⅛	Unit Air 1.20	336	37⅛	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+¼
20⅛	12⅛	UnBrands .30	390	19½	19⅞	19⅛	19	—⅛
76	48¼	U Brd pf3.20	240	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+½
19½	11½	U Brd pf1.20	72	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
12⅛	8	UnitCp .25g	73	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
14⅛	5⅞	Unit Fin Cal	24	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	11½	
21	19½	Unit Gas .80	58	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	—⅛
12	4⅛	Unit Ind .20	15	11¼	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Unit In pf.42	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
50⅛	41½	UnJersBks 2	6	48⅛	48⅛	48½	48¼	
29⅛	17	UnitMM 1.50	32	28½	28½	28⅝	28½	—⅛
20⅛	8½	Un Nuclr	89	15⅛	16	15⅞	15⅞	
5⅛	1⅛	Unit Pk Min	27	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
45¼	31½	US FidG 2.20	151	42⅝	42⅛	41½	42	—⅛
42⅛	32½	US Finl .05e	231	41⅛	41¾	40	40⅛	—1⅛
36⅛	22	USForS 2.36g	13	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
35⅛	17¼	US Fregt 1.40	60	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
66	42⅛	US Gypsm 3	v106	64	64⅝	63½	64⅛	—⅛
36⅛	25	USGyp pf1.80	x51	26	26½	26	26⅛	+⅛
28	11⅛	US Indust .60	346	24g3	24½	23¾	24⅛	—⅛
23⅛	9⅛	US Leasg .28	42	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
34¼	21⅛	US PlyCh .84	449	34¼	35	34⅛	34⅞	+⅛
91	64	USPCh pf5.50	50	81	81	81	81	
35	22	USPCh pf1.20	525	35½	36	35½	36	+1
26⅛	13⅛	US Shoe .88	21	25¼	25½	25⅛	25⅜	
40¼	20⅛	US Smelt 1b	20	31⅝	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
73	63	USSme pf5.50	2	70¼	72	70	72	—⅛
39½	28⅛	US Steel 2.40	209	33¼	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
33¼	16½	USTobac 1.20	93	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
25	14⅛	Unit Util .92	180	23½	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Unit Util wt	21	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	—⅛
31⅛	18⅛	Un Ut pf1.25	20	29½	30½	30	30	+¾
37⅛	21⅛	Un Ut pf1.50	1	25½	25½	25½	25½	
39¼	21¼	U Leaf 1.50	7	36⅛	36½	36½	36½	
36¼	19⅝	UnivO Pd .80	357	25½	25½	24⅞	24⅞	—⅝
99⅝	13¼	Univer Comp	8	25½	25¾	24¾	25	—⅛
59½	32⅝	Upjohn 1.60	467	53⅛	55¼	52	52	—1½
21⅛	9½	Uris Bldg .40	74	17	17	16½	15⅞	—⅛
41	21¾	USLIFE .50	33	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	—⅛
27½	21	USM stp wi	32	21¾	22	21⅛	22	
22½	17⅛	USM pf1.50	230	22	22	22	22	
64⅛	36½	UtahCon .60a	38	63⅛	64⅛	62⅞	64⅛	+1
37⅛	26⅛	Utah PL 1.92	55	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛	+¼

V

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅛	9	Varian Assoc	523	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	—⅛
40¼	16½	VCA Corp .40	48	23⅛	23½	23	23⅛	—⅛
27	16½	VCA Cp pf1.80	4	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
53	26¼	Veeder 1.60	67	37⅞	38½	37½	38	+⅛
17⅛	10	Vendo Co .60	19	16⅛	16⅞	16¼	16¼	—⅛
45½	20½	VF Corp 1.10	18	45⅛	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	—⅛
19½	13¼	Viacom wd	258	17⅛	18⅛	17½	18⅛	—1
31	10	VicComp .53	47	23g4	23g6v	23g1	23g1	3
10	5⅛	Villager	149	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
24⅛	wel	VaComw .80	175	24	24⅛	24	24¼	—⅛
25¼	17½	VaEIPw 1.12	187	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23½	—⅛
115¼	103	VaEP pf8.84	240	115	115	115	115	—⅛
197¼	86	Va EPX PF[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
76⅛	62	Va E&P pf 5	2320	74⅛	74½	74	74½	+1
73	55	Va EP pf4.80	240	73	73	73	73	—1
61	45½	Va EP pf4.22	2220	61¼	61¼	61	61	
23⅛	7⅞	Vornado	97	22⅛	23⅛	22	22⅛	—⅛
24g2	14	VSI Corp .48	47	20⅛	21½	20	21⅛	—⅛
24	16⅛	Vulcanmat 1	x10	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
15	10	VWR Unit .72	2	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅛

W

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	47	Wab R pf4.50	2100	59	59	59	59	+4½
63½	45½	WachCp 1.20	81	59½	60	59½	60	+½
68¼	49½	Wach pf2.20	17	68	70	68	70	+2
27	24½	WachRlt .52z	115	26	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Walgreen 1	26	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	—⅛
52⅛	22	WalkrH 1.35a	13	39⅛	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
		Walk fn1.20a	1	39½	39½	39½	39½	
23¼	19½	WallBusF .40	22	22½	23½	22	22½	+⅛
25⅛	12	WalMury .62	23	22	22	22	22	
8¼	3⅛	Walworth Co	22	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
51⅛	18⅛	Wang Labs	48	34⅛	34⅝	34	34⅛	—⅛
23¼	8⅛	Ward Foods	93	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
24	15	Warnaco .60	26	19⅛	19½	19	19	—⅛
34⅛	19½	Warnc pf1.50	1	30	30	30	30	+⅛
47	29	WarnrCo 1.44	1	43	43	42	43	—⅛
76⅛	52	WarLam 1.20	746	76⅛	76⅛	74⅝	74⅝	—⅛
36	24⅛	WarnSwa 1	29	29½	30	29½	30	—⅛
31¼	23	Wash Gs 1.80	16	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Wash Stl .75a	8	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
24	17⅛	WashWP 1.36	19	23⅜	23⅝	23	23⅝	—⅛
32	9⅛	Watkin Johns	291	30⅛	30⅛	29	29	—⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Wayn Gos .76	18	13	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
29	22⅛	Way G pf1.60	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Wean Unit	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
16⅛	—	Ween pfA1.25	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15¼	6⅛	Weathrhd	112	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12½	7¼	Webb De. E	131	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
43⅛	22⅛	Weis Mkt .52	6	43	43	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3	Weibilt Corp	69	3	3	3	3	
45⅛	29	WellsFar 1.40	155	43⅛	44	43	43	—⅛
18⅛	12	Wesc F 1.20	89	24½	24½	24⅛	24	—⅛
25¼	14¼	WestTra .55	12	25½	25½	24	24½	—⅛
68	55	WPP pf 4.50	2220	68	68	68	68	—⅛
29½	16⅛	WtPtFeb .25g	43	29	29	28	28	—⅛
26⅛	6⅛	WstnAir 2.15f	56	25⅛	25⅛	24½	25⅛	—⅛
39⅛	21	Wn Banc 1.30	55	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	—⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Wstn G 1.63	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Westn Pac	14	16⅛	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	—⅛
48⅛	31	WnUnion 1.40	184	47⅛	46	45	45	—⅛
90⅛	64	Wn Un pf4.60	1	90	90	90	90	
106⅛	76	Wn Un pf4.90	1	104	104	104	104	+⅛
76⅛	53	Westg El 1.80	251	76⅛	77	76	76⅛	—⅛
64	51	West E pf3.80	2	63	63	63	63	—⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Westvco 1.05	122	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25	+⅛
34⅛	21⅛	Weyberg 1.20	9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
60⅛	34	Weyerhs .80	354	59⅛	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	—⅛
123½	59½	Weyhr pfe 75	47	122⅛	123	122⅛	123	—⅛
21⅛	9⅛	WheelPitt Stl	84	17⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16	—⅛
68⅛	44	WheelPitt 6pf	2100	55⅛	56	55⅛	56	—1
58	25⅛	WheelPitt 5pf	2250	43⅛	43⅛	43	43	—⅛
78½	45	Whirl Cp 1.60	111	75	75	74⅛	74⅛	—⅛
22⅛	8	WhiteCon .45	707	23	23⅛	19⅛	20⅛	—⅛
38	27⅛	WhitCn pfA 3	3	38⅛	39	38⅛	39	+⅛
34g5	28⅛	Whit C pfC 3	39	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
31	9	WhiteCrss .44	76	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	
32⅛	9⅛	White Motor	543	23	23⅛	21⅛	23g4	—1⅛
19⅛	5	Whittaker	428	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
41⅛	20	Wicke Corp 1	18	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
12⅛	6	WiebltStr .25b	17	12	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
71⅛	27⅛	Will Ross .40	124	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	—⅛
42⅛	15½	Williams Bro	219	40⅛	41	40	40	—⅛
26⅛	14½	WmsBro wi	67	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
37⅛	16	Wms Br pf.83	7	36⅛	36⅛	36	36	—⅛
41⅛	26⅛	Winn Dx 1.68	65	41⅛	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
27	14½	Winnbgo Ind	145	26⅛	28	26⅛	28	+1⅛
26	18⅛	WisEIPw 1.48	42	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
115	107½	WisEP pf8.90	2100	112	112	112	112	
18⅛	14⅛	WiscPS 1.16	251	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
26½	13⅛	Wilco Ch .92	7	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+⅛
71	47	WilcoC pf2.65	1	67	67	67	67	+⅛
13⅛	7	Wolv WW .50	115	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22	10⅛	Wometco .44	57	21⅛	22	21⅛	22	—⅛
26⅛	11½	Woods Cp .48	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
47	25⅛	Woo wth 1.20	482	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
67⅛	42	Woolw pf2.20	76	67	67	67	67	—⅛
11⅛	5	World Airwy	63	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
181	89⅛	Wrigley 3a	2	181⅛	181⅛	179	179⅛	+⅛
15	7⅛	Wurlitzer .40	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛

X

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
117⅛	65⅛	Xerox Cp .80	576	94⅛	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	—⅛
37⅛	12⅛	Xtra Inc	62	29⅛	29⅛	27⅛	28⅛	—1⅛

Y

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅛	14⅛	Yngs SD 1.20	26	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛

Z

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅛	16⅛	Zale Corp .44	134	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+⅛
36	16⅛	Zale pfA .80	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
39½	17⅛	Zapata Norn	293	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	—1⅛
73	51⅛	ZapeNor pf 2	1	68	68	68	68	—⅛
42⅛	20	Zayre Corp	42	37⅛	38	37	37	—1⅛
42⅛	22⅛	Zenith R 1.40	184	43⅛	43⅛	43	43	—⅛
38	12⅛	Zurn Ind .28	159	22	22	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Market Summary

Feb. 17, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Occiden Pet	304,800	22½	+ ⅛
How John	280,300	25¼	+ ¼
Trans Union	275,850	41⅝	+2¼
Am Tel Tel	182,500	50⅝	—1⅝
Gen Cable	172,600	22½	— ½
Gulf Oil	155,300	31⅝	+ ¼
Allis Chalm	151,600	17¼	— ¼
Saxon Ind	142,300	23¼	— ½
Comput Sci	141,400	12⅝	+ ⅝
Texaco	121,500	37⅛	+1
McDonnD	116,500	31⅝	—1⅛
Int Nickel	103,900	44⅛	— ⅛
Lockhd Airc	102,800	10⅛	— ⅛
Uniroyal	100,200	20⅞	— ⅛
FedNat Mtg	96,800	66½	— ⅛

Volume, all stocks, 16,720,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,448,200 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 13.1 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $30.50.
New 1970-71 highs, 120; lows, 1.
Issues traded in: 1,700.
Advances, 576; declines, 841; unchanged, 286.
N.Y. stock index: 54.04 —0.25; industrials: 57.21 —0.12; transportation: 40.09 —0.09; utility, 42.35 —0.54; finance, 69.04 —0.34.

Most Actives—American

South Royal	342,700	46¾	+5⅝
Sw For Ind	165,600	22¾	—1½
Beverly Ent	157,400	12¾	— ½
AIM Cos	155,700	2¾	— ⅛
Kaiser Ind	155,700	13⅛	+ ⅜
Mite Corp	67,500	6⅝	+ ½
Texstar Cp	59,600	8	
Solitron	58,200	16	+ ½
Con Oil Gas	58,100	12	— ½
Tesoro Pet	56,500	27⅛	—1⅛

Approx total stock sales	7,080,000
Stock sales year ago	4,758,475

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.60	25.17	25.37	—.07

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	887.19	894.78	879.38	887.87	— 2.19
20 Trn	194.89	196.43	193.53	194.98	— 0.40
15 Util	125.45	126.37	124.58	125.45	— 0.03
65 Stk	292.63	295.00	290.30	292.79	— 0.56

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	109.07	106.84	107.82	—.53
20 Railroads ...	39.38	38.85	39.19	+.06
55 Utilities	63.69	627.6	63.16	—.73
500 Stocks	99.32	97.32	98.20	—.46

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 16	458,596	824,506	2,651
Feb. 12	389,562	611,783	3,119
Feb. 11	335,190	626,291	3,150
Feb. 10	336,636	666,248	4,740
Feb. 9	460,650	735,819	4,260

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 126

Acme Mkts	Houd 2.25pf	Pub Svc NH
Aetna Lif pf	HseF 2.50pf	Purolator
Allied Chem	Houston LP	RCA 3.50pf
Am Brands	How John	Reyn Ind
A MetClx pf	Ill Cent pf	Riegel Text
Assd Transp	Indian Hd pf	Rite Aid
Babcock Wil	ITE Imp	Rohm Haas
Balt Gas El	Jackson Atl	Schlmbgr
Balt G pf C	JerCen 4pf	Scott Fetzer
Bk ofCal	Johns Manv	Searle GD
Bobbie Brks	KCPL 4.20pf	Simp Pat
Borden	KanNebr G	SoCarEG pf
Brown Co	Kellogg	Sou Ind GE
Burndy	Kaiser Hay	Sou Pac
Canad Brew	KerrMcG pf	Std Oil NJ
Carborun	Kroger Co	Stanley Wks
Champ Spk	Lane Bryant	StudeW pfA
CIT 5.50pfB	LouLd Exp	Texaco
ComwEd pf	Magic Chef	Tex East T
Comw Oil pf	MAPCO Inc	TexOilGas
Cont Oil	Masco Corp	TexOilGs wi
Cont Oil pf	May D Strs	Thompsn JW
Conwood Cp	McDonald	Time Inc
Cooper Ind	Melv Shoe	Times Mir
Coop TR pf	Mo Pac RR	Trans Union
CPC Intl	MontDak Ut	Transcn Lin
CTS Corp	Munsingw	Tropicana
Duq Lt	Murphy GC	UnBrnd pfB
Eltra Corp	Murphy Oil	UnBrnd pfA
Fed Pac El	Nat Can	US Plyw Ch
Fed D Str	Nat Presto	USPC 1.20pf
Ferro Cp	Nat Steel	UtahCons M
Fieldcrst M	NiaM 4.10pf	VaEP 7.72pf
FstMtge Inv	NoNG 5.60pf	VaEP 4.20pf
Fla Gas	Nw Stl Wire	Wachovia pf
GlenA 3.15pf	OhEd 4.44pf	Weatg El
GlenA 2.25pf	Opelika Mfg	WhitCn pfA
Green Shoe	PhilMor 4pf	Winnbgo In
GulfMOh pf	Phil Pet	Wis Pub Sv
Hershy Fds	PSEG 1.40pf	Wrigley

NEW LOWS- 1

AllAm Life

Soviet Ships Reported Eyeing NATO Games

LISBON, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Soviet ships today observed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's spring maneuvers, Sunny Seas, off the Portuguese coast, a Portuguese news agency correspondent reported.

The correspondent, aboard a Portuguese frigate, said one of the Soviet fishing trawlers had been constantly moving within the zone of maneuvers.

The maneuvers, involving 22 allied naval vessels, include anti-submarine exercises and training.

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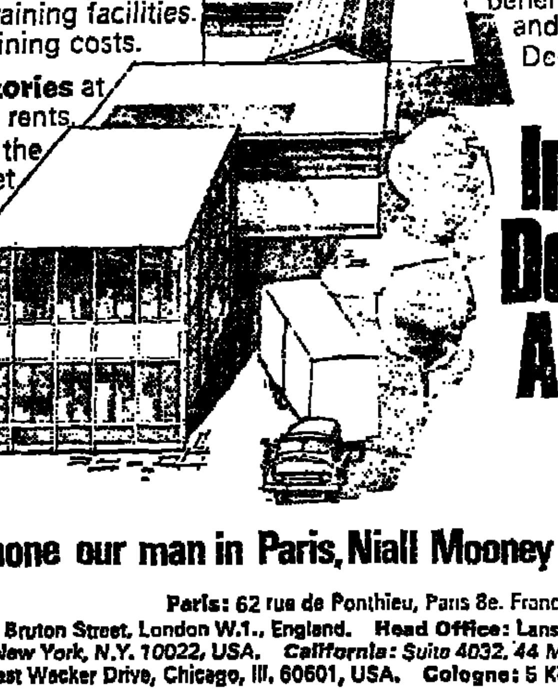
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American Stock Exchange Trading

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	6½	AberdnMf .40	23	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	—¼
7¼	3⅝	Abrdn P .72f	32	5	5½	5	5½	+⅜
6	2	Acme Hamil	60	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
5⅛	2½	Acme Prec	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20¼	12	Action Ind	21	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	—⅜
12	3	Adams Russl	31	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	5	Admiral Intl	24	11¾	12	11½	11¾	+¼
11⅝	7½	A&E Plast P	64	10⅜	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¾
14¾	3¾	Aerodex Inc	7	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
13⅝	4½	Aero Flo .30	4	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+¼
27¾	9⅝	Aerojet .50a	79	23¾	23¾	22½	22½	—1¼
17⅞	6½	Aeronca .20e	69	13⅞	13⅞	12¾	13⅛	—⅛
10⅞	4⅜	Aerosol .16f	28	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
10⅞	4½	Aerovox Cp	24	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅛	8½	Affil Hosp .20	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
13	3⅛	AIC Photo	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
11⅝	2½	Aiken Ind	45	6½	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	—1
6⅝	1	AIM Cos	1557	3¼	3¼	2½	2⅝	—⅜
19	14¾	Airborne I M	25	18	18	17¾	17¾	—½
3½	1⅛	Airlift Intl	486	1⅞	2	1¾	2	+⅛
16⅞	4⅝	Airpax Elec	12	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
15¾	8⅛	Airwick B .25	8	14	14¼	14	14	—¼
29⅞	16½	Alex Ma .15g	4	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅞
39⅞	20	AlnWood 1.60	2	31	31	30¾	30¾	
12	4½	Alaska Airl	249	8¼	8¼	8	8	—¼
14¾	5	Alba Wal .24	151	11⅝	11⅞	10½	11⅝	+⅛
8¼	3	Alden Ind	4	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
20	15	AllsnM 1.03g	x42	19⅞	20	19½	20	+⅜
7⅝	3⅛	All Amer Ind	28	7⅛	7⅝	7	7⅛	—⅛
16½	8⅝	Allegy Airl	119	15¾	16	15⅝	15⅞	—⅜
11	5⅝	AlleghAirl wt	11	10	10	10	10	—⅛
1⅞	3½	AlleghyCp wt	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	—½
27⅛	9	Allen El .32t	89	17½	18⅛	17⅛	18	
38½	7¾	AllianTR .52e	30	38	38¾	37¾	37⅞	+¼
11½	2½	Allied Art	22	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
15½	7⅝	Allied Contrl	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
30⅞	5⅞	Allison Stl .40	11	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
8⅝	2⅝	Alpha Ind	25	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+½
9⅞	3½	Altemil Cp	31	6	6⅛	6	6	
16	10	Alter Fds .56	17	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
15⅝	6½	AlumSpec .44	11	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
20	3	Amco Ind	181	8¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	+½
16	4	Ameco Inc	65	9½	9½	8⅞	9⅛	—⅜
21	11	Am Agronom	80	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
11	5⅝	A AutVnd .20	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	—¼
12⅝	8	Am Biltrt .60	10	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	
9¼	4⅜	A BkStra .21f	61	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
45⅞	24	AmBldgM .30	70	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+1
23	15	A CentM .51g	78	22¾	22⅝	22½	22⅝	—⅛
23¼	12	Am FinA 1.10	98	21⅞	21⅞	20½	20¾	—1½
28⅞	22¾	A Fitch .62g	33	28	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	—¼
7⅝	3¼	Am Fitch wt	29	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
5⅝	3⅛	A Israell .2g	70	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½	+¼
13½	6½	A MeizeA .33	16	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
13⅛	6½	A MaizeB .33	4	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
41¾	27	Am Mfg .80g	3	38½	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	+⅜
27½	12½	AmMotInns	35	23¼	23⅞	23	23⅞	+¼
35⅞	20	AmPetr 1.05e	32	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	—⅛
7⅞	2¾	Am Precisn	14	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
11	6¾	A RityTr .30g	25	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
13⅝	5	AmSaf Equip	261	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
18⅝	4½	AmTech I .1f	29	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾	
17⅝	7¾	Ames DS .10r	11	17½	18¼	17½	18⅛	+⅞
80¼	10¾	Amrep Corp	142	38	38¼	37⅝	37¾	
7¼	3	AndreaRa .20	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
6⅝	1⅝	viAndy Gar	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
29	14⅝	Angelica .18	52	29¼	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	Anglo Lautro	60	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
13	7⅝	Ansul Co	9	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅜
14½	3	Anthony Ind	68	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
5	1⅝	AO Indust	96	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
7	2⅜	Apollo Pndust	5	5	5	5	5	+⅛
24¼	3¾	Applied Data	148	11	11	10	10¼	—¾
12⅝	4⅛	Applied Dev	75	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
29½	12⅛	Aquitain Ltd	30	25¼	25⅜	25	25	—¼
25	10⅜	Arctic Ent	68	21⅝	21¾	20¾	20¾	—⅞
5⅝	1⅝	Argus Inc	45	3	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
21¼	11	ArizColoLd C	12	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	—⅛
22⅞	10¼	Ark Best .30	13	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	—⅝
31	21	ArkLGas 1.30	95	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28½	—¼
15⅝	6	Arrow Elect	27	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
25¼	11¼	Arundel	32	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼	—⅜
11	4½	Arwood Cp	1	7	7	7	7	
19⅛	5⅝	Asamera Oil	369	17¼	17¼	16½	16⅝	—⅞
12⅝	5	Ashl Oil Can	21	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
8⅜	6	ASPRO .25	2	10	10	10	10	—¼
23½	18⅛	AssdBab n.60	52	22½	22⅞	22½	22¾	
5½	3⅜	AssdFdSt .20	5	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	
32⅞	23	AssdMfg .60g	85	28½	29⅛	28	28⅞	
45½	21½	AsdProd .40	6	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+½
7	2½	Astrex Inc	9	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4¼	1⅞	Atco Chem	10	3	3	3	3	
18½	11⅛	Atico Finl .40	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	—¼
18¼	8⅝	Atico Mtge	72	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	+⅜
6½	1⅝	Atico Mtg wt	95	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
33	14⅝	AtlCLCo 1.20a	10	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+⅛
17	12⅝	AtlC Min .31g	18	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+¼
2⅜	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	42	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
35¼	15⅝	Ausat .10g	8	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	+¼
31¼	7½	Austral O'i	106	18	18	17⅛	17¾	—½
12½	4⅜	Auto Bldg	102	11⅞	12	11¾	11¾	+⅛
27½	5¼	Automat Rao	74	11⅝	12	11¼	11½	—⅛
9¼	7¼	AutomSvc .20	24	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
38½	25⅛	Auto Sw .5g	157	36⅞	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	+⅜
18⅞	3¼	AVC Corp	15	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
9⅝	5½	AVEMC .35e	34	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Avis Ind .10g	15	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—¼

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29¼	17¼	BagdCop .40b	18	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
30⅜	12¼	Baker Ind .24	32	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
6⅛	4⅝	Bald Sec .16g	13	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—¼
9⅛		Ball Co	24	7⅛	7⅝	7	7	—⅜
14	5⅛	Banff Oil	70	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5	1¼	Banc Pun wt	78	3⅞	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
13⅝	4	Banister Cntl	313	13⅛	13⅝	12¾	12¾	—
35¼	13½	BankUtil .09g	7	34	34	33¾	34	
9	3⅛	Banner Indus	80	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
11⅝	3⅝	Barb Lynn	20	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
17⅝	5½	Barnes Eng	19	13¼	13¾	12⅞	13¼	+
11⅝	3⅛	Barnwel Ind	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
19	6⅛	BarryRG .70t	49	14⅞	15⅞	14⅝	15¼	+¼
25⅝	6	Barry Wr .30	61	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
15	3⅛	Bartell Med	37	6⅛	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
11	4⅞	Barth Sp .33	29	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
17⅞	5½	BartonBr .45f	13	10¼	10¼	9¾	10⅛	—⅛
13¼	4½	Bartons Cdy	13	8½	8½	8¼	8½	
7	2⅝	Baruch Fostr	32	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11½	8	BarwickET	27	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
21	16⅜	Beco Ind I	1	21	21	21	21	+¼
23⅛	13⅝	Behring Corp	111	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
9⅞	3½	Bell Electrn	51	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
10⅞	5¼	Belscot Ret	9	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
28⅝	5⅜	Benrus Corp	20	14	14¼	14	14	
30	8½	BergBrun .24	26	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅞
49½	16	Berg B pf1.15	10	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
10⅞	4¼	BerleasCorp	10	7⅝	7¾	7½	7⅝	
24¾	16¼	Berven Carpt	49	23⅛	23⅝	23	23	—½
9¾	4⅛	Beth Cp .78f	29	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
44⅞	6½	Beverly Ent	1574	14¾	14½	13½	13¾	—½
21⅜	16	BigBearA	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
33¼	13⅝	BinneyS .80	4	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	—⅛
7⅞	2	Bloomf Bldg	53	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
8⅛	3	Bluebird Inc	124	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
4⅛	1¼	Bluebird w	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
17¾	15½	Bohack Corp	16	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
8¼	5¼	Bolt Beranek	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Botany Ind	35	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—
7	3	Bowmar Ins	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
26⅝	7¼	Bowne Co .16	8	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
26½	8	Bow Vall .10	29	19¾	19¾	19½	19⅝	
18⅞	9	Bradf Sp .60a	32	17⅛	17¼	16½	17¼	—⅛
31	14½	BradfCom Sy	96	31	31	29⅝	29⅞	—1¼
12¼	6⅛	Branch In .59	5	12	12	11⅞	12	
12⅝	5	BranifAir wt	12	11¾	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+½
11⅛	6¾	BrnfAirA .211	19	10⅞	11	10¾	10¾	—⅛
17⅛	11⅜	BrascanLt b	286	7⅝	17⅝	16⅞	17	—⅛
24⅛	10¼	Braun En .32	5	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
15½	5⅛	Breeze	27	11½	11¾	10⅞	11½	
19⅝	5	BroDart Ind	66	7	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
16¼	5½	BrksPer .20	11	11⅞	11⅝	11	11¼	+¼
4⅞	1¼	Brown Co wt	81	4¼	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+½
26¾	20½	BwnF A .40b	12	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
26⅞	20	BwnF B .40b	90	25⅝	25⅝	24¾	24⅞	—1⅛
6	4⅛	BrownF pf.40	20	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
12⅞	5½	Bruce Robert	59	11⅞	12½	11⅝	12⅛	+⅝
9¼	1⅜	BTB Corp	117	3	3⅛	2⅞	3	
16⅜	7⅝	BTU Eng .28	22	14⅛	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅛
7⅝	2	Buehler Cp	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
19⅜	6⅛	Buell Ind .15e	6	12¼	12½	12⅛	12½	+¼
22½	11¼	Bundy Corp 1	6	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	20¾	—⅜
12⅞	5⅞	Burgess Ind	21	10⅜	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	—¼
46¾	19¼	Burns WJ .60	17	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	—¼
4¼	2⅝	Burr JP .05g	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	4¼	Butler Avial	75	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7	+¼
21⅝	7¼	Buttes Gs Oil	367	13¾	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	+⅛

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅞	7⅛	Cablecom Gn	29	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+¼
23⅞	11⅜	Caldor .60f	52	23⅞	24	23½	24	+⅛
35⅞	10¼	Calcomp	193	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	—⅛
25⅝	13¼	CalHlICare	36	25⅞	25⅞	24½	24⅞	—½
35⅞	32	CalPrlCem 1	9	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
22⅞	13⅜	Camcolnc .15	158	21	21¼	20⅛	20⅝	—⅛
14¾	5 9-16	CampbChib	67	7 5-16	7 7-16	7⅛	7 3-16	—⅛
13¼	6⅛	CampbM .30	72	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
6⅝	2½	CdnExp G&O	369	5 1-16	5 1-16	4 13-16	5	—1-16
17	3	Cdn Homestd	145	9	9⅛	8½	8 13-16	—3-16
31	23⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	18	25¼	25¼	25	25⅛	—⅛
16	7	Cdn Javelin	97	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
5¼	2	Cdn Marconi	53	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
40	16	Cdn SuperOil	34	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Canaveri .16f	79	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
6⅛	2¼	Canoga Ind	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
53⅝	12	Cap Ind .16g	182	19⅞	21	19	20¼	+⅞
50½	3⅝	Career Acad	319	7¼	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
21⅝	6⅝	Caressa Inc	319	21⅞	23¼	21¾	22⅞	+1¼
118	80	Carnat 1.60a	31	117	117	115½	115½	—1
16½	11⅝	Caro Pipe .80	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
75½	6	CaroPL pf 5	z100	74½	74½	74½	74½	+½
18¼	3¾	Carousel Fsh	66	9½	9½	9⅛	9½	—⅜
8⅞	2⅝	Castleton Ind	108	4½	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
22	6⅝	Cavitron Cp	49	13	14	13	14	+1
14½	5	CelluCraft	31	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	—⅛
51¼	42	CenMe pf3.50	z100	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+⅛
59½	50	CenPwLt pf 4	z100	59½	59½	59½	59½	
22½	13	Can Sec 1.15g	7	16⅛	16⅝	16	16¼	+⅛
33⅞	16	CentyEl .60b	6	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	—⅛
5⅞	1½	Century Geo	33	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
12⅝	6½	Centryind .24	25	11	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
10½	3⅞	Certified Cp	15	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
18¼	4¾	Certron Cp	87	7¾	7¾	7¼	7⅜	—⅜
14½	5¼	ChadwM .05g	30	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞	+½
35	8	ChampHo .16	97	29½	29⅞	28¾	29	—1
5⅞	2½	Charan Ind	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	
13¼	8¾	Chatt Gas .68	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
33¾	17⅛	Cherry Burr	31	33¾	35⅛	33½	35⅛	+1⅛
23⅝	5⅝	Christian Cos	181	9¾	10⅜	9½	10½	+⅜
9¾	2⅞	Cinerama	554	5⅝	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	—½
39⅞	18¼	Circle K .40b	20	39⅝	39⅞	39	39¼	—⅜
22¼	6¼	CitSvAR wt	67	11⅝	11⅝	10½	11	
17½	9¾	Citizens F .32	2	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
13¼	7½	CityGsFla .50	64	11⅛	12¼	11⅛	12⅛	+1
6¼	2⅞	ClarkCbl .02e	4	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
24½	7½	Clarkson Ind	49	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+⅜
8⅝	2½	Clarostat	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	3⅝	Clary Corp	21	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
33⅛	6½	CMI Corp	76	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	—¼
30⅞	24¼	CMI Inv Cp	32	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+⅜
9⅞	2½	Coburn Corp	179	5⅛	5½	5	5⅛	+⅛
26½	9¼	Coff Mat .15g	9	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+¼
10¼	4	Cohen Hattd	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
15¼	4⅝	Cohu Elec .10	12	8	8	7¾	7⅞	—⅜
37	6⅝	Cole Natl .44	65	16⅜	16⅝	15⅞	16	—⅛
26⅞	11	Colecoin .08b	37	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+¼
37⅞	21¾	Coleman .40	45	30	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—⅝
18¼	6⅛	Colon Snd .30	122	17½	17½	16⅞	17	—½
30⅝	13⅞	Colwell .30e	79	28½	28½	28	28	—¼
41	6	Combusin Eq	66	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+¼
33	18¾	Cominc 1.40	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+1¼
9¼	4⅛	Coml All .10g	54	9⅜	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
22⅞	13	Coml Met .60	13	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
16⅛	5¼	Commodor	95	11⅝	11⅞	11	11⅛	—¼
28⅝	19	Com PS 1.50b	12	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	—⅛
16⅞	7¼	Compoind .36	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	—⅛
15⅝	6	Compreh Des	21	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	9	—¼
7⅝	2⅝	CompuDyne	29	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
12¼	3½	Comput Eq	9	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	+⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Comput Instr		5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5¼	—⅛
12⅞	3⅞	Comput Invst	48	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	—
28⅝	11½	Computest	5	19½	19½	18¼	18⅜	—⅜
75¾	167¼	Comp Softw	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—¼
146½	5½	Conchemco	22	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
24	3⅞	Concord Fab	43	12	12	11⅞	12	—⅛
24	6¼	Condec Corp	53	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	+½
8¼	4¼	Connlly Con	6	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅞	5⅛	Connrex .30b	92	8⅝	8⅝	7¾	8⅝	—⅛
14⅞	3½	Conroy Inc	25	6½	7	6½	6⅞	+⅜
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅝	5	ConDenS .05g	14	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅛	
9½	4	Con Nat Sh A	6	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
22¼	4⅝	Con Oil Gas	581	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	12	—⅛
19½	6	Con Reting	247	10	11⅛	9¾	10¾	+⅝
15⅞	7½	ConsltDes .40	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
4¼	1½	Cont Mater	274	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
9½	5	Cont Tel wt	59	9½	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
14⅝	5⅜	Cook Elec .30	34	11½	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
19⅞	13⅛	Cook Pnt Var	10	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+⅜
12	5½	Cooper Jarrt	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
25½	13⅝	Corrn Blk .72	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	—⅛
11½	4¼	Cosmodyne	47	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
21⅞	17½	Cousins .30e	64	21	21¼	20½	21	—⅛
15½	4⅝	Craig Corp	40	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
14½	7½	CramerE .3f7	23	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
14⅛	9⅜	Creative Mgt	125	14⅞	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+¾
35⅝	23⅝	CreoleP 2.60a	141	30	30¾	30	30¾	+⅜
9¾	3¾	Crest Foam	30	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
7⅛	3	Crestmont	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
48⅞	20	Crompt 1.40	x26	49⅝	49⅝	48⅞	48⅞	—⅝
7½	3⅝	CrowleyM .30	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
44½	17	CwnCPt 1.22f	64	41⅛	42	40⅞	41¾	+⅜
13	4⅛	Crystal Oil	18	11¼	11½	11	11½	+¼
8¾	3⅝	Curtis Mathl	17	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
34	15	CutterA .44	127	32⅞	32⅞	31¾	31⅞	—1¼
30	13	CutterB .44	6	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	—1

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅝	5½	Dalich .25g	47	10½	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
70¾	22	Damon Corp	38	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝	—⅜
15⅝	5½	DamonC .40	185	15⅝	16¼	14⅞	15½	+⅞
20⅞	9	Daniel I .24e	23	19⅝	20¼	19	20⅛	+⅞
5⅞	2¼	Daryl Ind	43	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+¼
14¼	3⅜	Data Control	19	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
k83⅝	15	Data Documt	17	26⅝	27	26	27	+
25½	4⅝	Data Prod	207	8¼	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
16½	7	Day Mines	18	11	11¼	11	11¼	
23½	9⅞	Daylin .24	93	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅜
9⅞	3⅝	Daylin wt	52	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
2½	1	DC Tran A	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
29¼	4⅝	DCA Develop	65	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	—⅜
29¼	10¼	Dearborn Cp	58	29½	29⅝	29	29⅛	—⅜
11½	4⅛	DeJur A .15r	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
16⅛	6	Del Labs	11	13	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
19½	12⅝	Della Cp Am	2	16½	18½	18½	18½	
64⅛	12½	Deltona Corp	62	40	40	39½	39½	—½
21¼	5½	Deltn Fd .12g	89	21½	21½	20⅛	20½	—¼
33½	26¾	Den Tal Ez	46	29¼	29½	28	28⅝	—⅜
28½	21¼	Depositors 1a	5	27½	27½	27¼	27¾	—⅜
24¾	6¾	Dero Ind .65f	20	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13½	—½
16⅛	13½	DeRose Ind	20	14⅛	14½	14	14	
45¼	13¼	Deseret Ph	6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	—¼
7¾	3	Detecto Scal	2	6	6	6	6	—¼
36⅜	16¼	DevCpA 2.39f	55	26½	27½	25½	27¼	+⅛
45¼	8	Devon Appar	99	42½	42⅞	40½	40⅝	—1⅞
31¼	10½	DHJ Indus	66	30½	30½	29¼	30	—½
22¼	8¼	Dillard .10g	11	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅞	+⅜
6⅝	2¼	Diodes Inc	23	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15¼	7⅛	Diversey .50	6	12½	12½	12½	12½	
26	8⅝	Dixilyn Corp	61	13¼	13¼	13	13	—⅜
91⅛	33⅛	Dome Petrol	6	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	Domtar .60a	28	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
21½	8¼	Dorsey .10	29	20⅛	20⅛	20	20¼	—⅛
16⅞	3⅞	DPA Inc	59	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
6¼	2⅛	Drew Natl	207	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
31	9	Driver H .10r	43	22¼	22⅛	21¾	22	—⅛
34⅞	16⅛	Drug Fair .40	233	20½	21⅛	20⅛	21	+⅜
5½	1½	Duraloy Co	5	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
11⅞	6	Duro Tst .15d	11	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅝	4	Dynalectrn	112	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
17⅞	9	Dynell E .65f	31	17⅛	17⅜	16½	16⅞	—½

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	4½	Eagle Cloth	9	8⅝	8⅝	8	8½	—⅛
24	16¼	EriSchei .48	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
12⅞	4	Earth Resrcs	18	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝	—⅛
23	8⅞	Eason Oil .30	73	17	18	16½	17⅝	+⅜
19⅝	5¼	EastnAir .54f	31	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
9	4	Eastn Frght	7	8½	8¼	8½	8¼	
13⅞	4	Eckmar Cp	196	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅜
27⅝	10⅝	Ecologic Sci	130	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	—¼
12⅛	10¼	Edintn Oil	18	12	12	11½	11⅝	—¼
46⅛	9⅞	Edmos .20	120	45¼	46	43½	43⅛	—2¼
19½	7⅝	Edo Corp	19	12⅛	12½	11⅛	12	+⅛
8¼	7⅛	Esan M .10	7	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
26⅛	7⅛	Ehren Photo	26	16½	16⅝	15⅜	15⅞	—⅜
12	4½	Elco Corp	86	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅜
19½	13½	Elect Hose 1	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Electrogra 1	26	16¼	16¼	15½	15½	+⅛
8¼	3½	Elect Assist	29	5½	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
11½	2½	Elect Comp	17	5⅛	5½	5	5	
14⅝	3½	Electron Eng	23	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾	—⅛
10½	3⅝	Elect Resch	49	8¼	8¼	7¾	7⅞	—⅜
19⅛	9⅝	Electron .60	17	17¼	17¼	16⅝	17	—⅜
27⅞	7⅞	Electsp 1.25f	36	11¼	11⅜	11	11⅜	
2⅞	1⅛	Elgin Nat wt	81	2	2	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
10⅝	5	El Tronics	55	9¼	9¼	9	9	—¼
11	3½	Emenee Cp	16	7⅝	7⅝	6¾	6¾	—⅞
19½	10⅛	Emeryln .30	55	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	—⅜
19⅞	8	Empire Finl	166	16	16⅛	15¾	16	—⅛
8⅛	2½	Enlron Inc	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
22½	12	EpkoSho .80a	5	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¾	
6⅞	3	Equit Cp .05e	60	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	—⅛
9	5	EquityNat In	14	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	
7¼	2⅝	Ernst EC A	7	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Ero Ind	15	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
23⅝	7	Esgro Inc	41	14⅝	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—½
12¾	4	Espey Mf	4	6¾	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	—¼
30	7⅞	Esquire Rad	25	17½	17½	17	17½	—¼
5½	2½	Essex Chem	30	4	4	3⅞	4	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Ets-Hokin Cp	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Evans Ar Ind	33	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	
21¼	7¾	Execufne .24	48	16	16	15¼	15½	—⅜

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34¼	14	Extendcare	355	24½	25⅝	24½	25¼	+1⅛
34⅛	6⅛	Fa Ind	99	32⅝	32⅝	30½	30⅝	—2⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Faien .40	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	
13	3	Farics Natl	26	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝	+¼
7⅛	2¾	FairmCh .05e	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16½	4½	Falcon Sd	141	11	12⅛	10¾	12⅛	+⅞
8¼	3	Family Rec	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
23½	13⅝	Fanny Fa 1e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Fed Resrces	78	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18¼	9⅝	FedMatr .40	3	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	+⅛
16½	7⅞	Felmont Oil	32	13¼	13½	13	13½	+½
29⅝	9	Felsway .32	8	19	19	19	19	
17¼	5⅝	Fireard wt	119	16¾	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+⅛
22⅛	19	Fidel Mt .81g	82	21	21	20½	21	—⅛
14⅝	4½	Field Plastic	1	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	
18⅛	5⅞	Filmways	94	11⅝	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	—½
19	10	FiltrDyn .01e	18	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—½
24⅝	12⅝	FinSanBa .20	12	23¼	23½	23	23½	
16	9	FinlGenl .24	19	14⅛	14¼	13¾	14	—⅛
17¼	12	Fst Conn .80a	3	17½	17½	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
5¾	1⅝	FirstNtl Real	50	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
3½	¾	FirstNtlRl wt	93	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1⅜	
23⅞	9⅝	Fst SL S .16d	15	21	21	20½	20⅞	—⅛
12⅝	5	FstUn RE .88	53	12⅛	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+½
26	9	FischerP .66t	70	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅜	—¼
18⅝	10	Fishman .40	15	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
29⅝	9½	Flight Safty	7	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14½	+⅛
5½	2½	Fla Capital	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
15⅝	8¾	Flowerind A	9	14¼	14¼	13¾	14	
14⅛	5⅛	Fluke M 1.41f	19	12½	12½	12	12	—½
26⅞	10	Fly Tiger wt	234	24½	25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	—⅜
18⅝	7⅛	Foodrma .30	14	17	17½	17	17½	+¼
79¼	51⅝	Ford Canda 2						
25	11⅛	Forest Cit .25	193	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
24	10	ForestL .27f	20	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16½	—⅛
34⅞	27⅝	FrankMnt .10	98	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—½
11¼	8	FrankR .73e	24	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
25⅛	8½	FranksNu .60	14	21½	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	
20¾	13¾	Franlz Mf .54	3	19	19	19	19	
24	11¾	Fresnillo .10g	16	17⅝	18¼	17½	18	+⅜
14½	4¼	Frier Ind .30	9	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	+⅛
8¼	3⅞	Frontier Air	43	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Front Air wt	80	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅞	
8⅞	2⅞	Frye Indust	15	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	—¼

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	4½	Gariel Ind	48	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
19¾	6	Garan Inc .36	10	19½	19½	19	19⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	Garcia Corp	10	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17¾	—¼
11⅞	4½	Garland Cp	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
13¼	4⅝	GateSpGd .2	27	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Genhrt .24	27	11⅛	11⅞	11	11⅛	
9	3½	Gen Alloys	5	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
30½	10¼	Gen Battery	89	29¼	29½	28½	29⅜	—⅛
47	17⅝	G Cinema .40	35	46½	46⅝	46½	46½	—½
25¼	5	G Employ .24	70	10	10⅝	9½	9½	—½
11¾	3	Gen Interiors	15	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
14½	11	GenMtgl .30	37	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14	
9⅝	3⅛	Gen Plywood	90	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
55½	15¾	Gene Ind	388	26	26⅛	23¾	24⅞	—1¾
7⅝	2½	Genisco Tech	11	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+¼
38⅜	10⅜	GenerSc .Ins	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
24⅝	14½	Giant Fd .50a	25	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅜	+⅛
12	6 15-16	Giant Yel .40	105	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+1
9	2½	Gilert Cos	10	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
31	9½	Gilert Flex	51	27½	27⅝	27	27	—1
13⅝	5⅝	Gladding Cp	53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Glasrock Prd	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13¾	5½	Glen Ger .18f	17	10⅞	11	10¾	10¾	+⅛
15½	11¼	GlenDisB .40	9	13½	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—⅝
29¼	23	GlocSec Sys	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
5⅞	2	Gluckin Ltd	3	5⅛	6	5⅛	6	+⅛
10	5	Goldblatt .36	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
16⅞	4½	Goodway	19	7	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
9⅛	6½	Gorin Str .50	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
9½	3⅝	Gouldinc wt	149	9½	9½	8⅞	8⅞	—⅝
7⅛	2⅛	Granger As	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
20½	6⅛	Grass Val Gr	41	9½	9⅝	9	9⅛	
17⅞	5½	Gray Mfg	83	9	10⅛	8⅞	10⅛	+1⅛
4⅞	1½	GreatAm Ind	99	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
6¼	2⅜	Gt Basin Pet	41	4⅝	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
15¾	6⅛	Gt Lak Chem	402	10⅛	10½	10	10½	+⅛
7⅝	3	Gt Lake Rec	2	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
24	12⅛	Greenmn .29f	26	22⅛	22⅛	22½	22½	—⅛
15⅞	6¼	Greer Hyd	15	10⅜	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
14⅛	5	Greyh C .20e	111	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
25⅞	22¾	GRI Corp	34	26	26	25½	25⅞	+⅛
18¼	12¼	Griesdck .45g	2	18	18	18	18	—¼
17¾	9⅝	GrossTlcs .70	16	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
16⅞	5⅛	GrowChm .32	6	9	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Gruen Ind	20	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5	2	GSC Enterp	66	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
6¼	2½	GTI Corp	17	3⅛	4	3⅛	4	+⅛
42½	25	Guardian Ind	6	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	—½
22½	18⅞	Guar Mf .74g	20	31⅞	32⅛	31½	32⅛	
25⅞	8⅛	Guerdon Ind	65	21⅜	21⅜	20⅞	20¾	—⅛
21	12½	Gulf Can .60	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+¼
5½	1⅝	Gulf St Land	41	4⅛	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
8½	2⅝	Gulf Wind wt	532	8⅝	8⅝	7¾	8	—¼

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13¾	7¾	HallsMtr .10g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
14¼	5⅝	Hamilton Cos	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
12½	5	Hampsh Des	491	11½	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+⅜
9½	3⅛	Hampt Sh .32	21	9⅛	9¼	9	9	—¼
29⅞	17⅛	Harland .05g	9	29½	29½	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
23	12⅞	Harnischfr 1	30	22⅞	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
12	6¼	HartAlfrd .40	3	10¼	10¼	10	10	—¼
23½	7⅛	Hartfld Zody	550	13	13	12¼	12⅝	—⅜
13⅞	2¾	Harvard Ind	23	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	—
26½	8	Harv Ind pfA	7	13	13	13	13	+⅛
12¼	3	Harvey Grp	4	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7½	—⅛
24⅞	6⅝	Harvey St .24	142	25⅛	26	24½	25⅝	+½
8¼	6	Hastings .20a	22	8¾	9	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
14½	6¼	HealthM .40	3	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
27⅞	15⅝	Hecks Inc .16	17	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅞	—⅝
16⅛	3	Heinicke Inst	147	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+⅜
19¾	6	Her Mal .12g	48	19	19	18⅛	18⅝	—1⅛
16⅞	4½	HiG Inc .25f	6	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
25⅞	6½	HiShear .40	45	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
33⅛	15⅝	Higbie Mf .80	3	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+¼
9⅞	6	Hillhavn .16	88	8⅞	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+⅞
80	22¼	Hilton Hot wt	2	55	55	55	55	—1
10	5⅞	Hipotronics	2	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
4½	2⅛	Hofm Indust	30	3¾	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+¼
3½	1	Holly Corp	67	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅛	9⅛	HomeO A .50	109	28⅝	28⅞	27¾	27¾	—⅜
29½	11½	HomeO B .50	19	28⅝	28⅝	27½	28½	—1
48	25⅝	Hormel 1.50	7	47	47	45¾	46	—1⅜
20	11½	Hoskins .80a	23	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16⅞	8½	Hospital Affil	122	18½	18⅞	18⅛	18½	+⅛
16⅞	6⅝	Host Ent .23f	18	12⅛	12⅛	11¾	11¾	—⅜
27	29	House Fabric	40	38⅝	39	37¾	37⅞	—⅜
36	20¼	House Vis .44	35	29½	29⅞	29½	29¾	+⅜
36⅝	21¾	HubbellA 1	1	36	36	36	35	—¼
37	22	HubbellB 1	12	36	36½	35½	35½	—¼
55	35¼	Hubb pfB1.75	7	53½	53¼	53	53¼	—½
55	34	Hubb pfA1.75	1	53½	53½	53½	53½	—½
54½	42¼	Hudn&Man A	1	54	54	54	54	—¼
41⅝	33½	HudB OG .50	32	41⅛	41⅝	41¼	41¼	—¼
36⅞	7	Hudson Leas	56	14¼	14½	13⅝	14¼	+⅛
14½	6⅝	Huffman .40	2	14	14	13¾	13¾	—½
42½	21½	Huyck Cp .48	98	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	+¼
7	2⅝	Hycon Mfg	6	5⅛	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
10¼	4⅝	Hydromell	150	9⅞	10	9⅝	10	+¼
17½	10½	Hydrom pf.60	6	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
38⅞	9⅝	Hygrad Food	117	39⅝	43	38⅝	43	+4⅛
52	28	HygrdFd pf 4	69	49½	53	49¼	53	+3¾

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32⅝	14⅞	IdealToy 1f	76	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31⅛	—⅛
21⅞	3¾	IHC Inc	3	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
18⅛	6	IllusWor Enc	69	10½	10½	10	10½	
11⅛	4½	IMC Magnet	6	7⅛	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
11	4⅝	ImocoGy .64f	14	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	—⅜
21½	13½	ImprOil .50a	27	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
2 5-16	1⅞	ImT Grp .05g	5	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—3-16
15	5½	Indian Hd wt	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
62	49	IndplsPL pf 4	z30	57	57	57	57	—½
14⅝	10½	Inexco Oil	94	13⅛	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	
15¼	5	InflightP .15t	88	7⅜	7⅜	7	7¼	—½
8⅝	4⅝	Inland Credit	12	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7⅛	—⅛
7 1½	5	Instron Corp	7	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
17½	4⅛	Instrum Sys	105	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
15⅝	4⅛	Int Controls	75	12¼	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
6¼	1⅜	Int Cont A wt	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37⅝	9⅛	In Protein .10	27	17½	17⅞	17⅛	17½	+⅛
17¾	4⅛	Int Stretch	108	17	17⅛	16⅛	16½	—⅜
12⅞	5½	Interphoto	16	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
15¼	4¼	Interstate Un	96	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
53	20	nvDiv A 1.80	100	49½	50¼	49¼	50	
12¾	5	InvDivB .45	125	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+¼
22½	8⅝	Invt Fdg .60b	23	12½	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
7¾	4¾	Invt Roy .14a	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	
12¾	6	Iroquois Ind	31	10⅞	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+⅝
9⅛	4½	Irvin Indust	8	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
7⅛	4½	ISC Ind	12	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
25½	6⅛	Itel Corp	121	19⅛	19⅛	18½	18½	—½
5¼	1½	ITI Korp	10	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛

J-K

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8¾	3½	Jaclyn .10g	26	8½	8½	8	8	—½
		Jamesway n	12	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
33⅝	9⅛	Jeannette Gl	2	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+⅛
13½	6	Jeff Lak Pet	2	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
24⅛	8⅛	Jeffersn Strs	28	14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	13¾	—⅛
9⅝	3	Jervis Corp	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
4⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅝	28⅛	John Pd .07g	25	30½	30½	30	30	—1
9½	7½	JS Industries	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
15⅝	6½	Jupiter Cp	33	10⅛	10½	10¼	10⅝	—⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Kaiser In .38f	1551	13	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
8¼	3⅛	Kalvex .25f	38	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
9½	3¼	Kane Mill wt	50	9	9	8¾	9	
31⅛	14	Kaneb PL .80	78	31½	33	31½	33	+1½
30⅝	9	Kauf Brd wt	69	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	28¾	—1¼
14⅝	5	Kavanau	1	6½	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Kay Jwly	8	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	8⅛	Kenton .32	58	20⅛	20½	19⅞	20⅛	—⅜
25⅝	7¼	Ketchm .30b	13	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+⅜
34⅞	16⅞	Kewanee .90	46	34	34⅛	33⅝	34	
10⅛	3⅜	Key Co	21	9¼	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
9¾	4	Kilemb 1.50e	24	6⅛	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2	Kin Ark Corp	63	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	
12⅞	4⅛	King Radio	4	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅞	
14⅝	5⅝	Kingsford .16	58	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅛
35⅝	22⅛	KingsLaf 1.60	4	31	31⅜	31	31⅞	+⅛
10¼	4½	Kinny pfC .05	336	10	10	9¼	9¼	—⅜
34⅞	12½	Kirby Ind .36	31	26	26½	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
13⅞	6	Kit Mfg	20	10¼	10½	10	10⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	KleerVu Ind	41	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	—1
36⅛	18⅛	Kleinerts	57	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
22½	9⅝	Kilkiok .50	27	17⅝	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	—⅜
19⅝	9½	Knott Hot .60	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
31⅛	12⅛	Kollmrgn .40	30	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
26½	8⅞	Kysor Ind .40	21	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅞	3	LaBarge Inc	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
28⅝	7¼	Lafay Radio	61	26⅛	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
11⅝	4	LAlgion Appl	26	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
4⅞	2⅞	Lake Shore	56	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40	12⅝	LaMaur .36	24	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+½
5¼	1⅝	Langley Co	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
17⅝	6¾	LaPoint .20a	18	10	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
29½	19⅛	Larwin .48g	187	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+¼
14⅞	6⅝	LaSalle Delt	30	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
4	2⅝	LaTour Bick	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
17⅝	9	LeaRonl .28	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Leader Intl	10	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
15⅞	3⅛	Leas Data wt	578	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛	
24⅞	12	Lee Ent .20g	91	23⅛	24⅝	23⅛	24⅝	+⅞
13⅝	5	Lee Natl	20	9	9¼	9	9¼	
20¼	10	Leh Press .56	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅜
25⅝	9	Leigh Prd .36	38	24	24	23	23	—1
34⅞	10⅛	Leisure Tec	38	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+⅜
26¾	21⅞	Lenox Inc .50	130	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
40	16⅝	LernerStr .80	26	39⅛	39⅝	39	39	—⅜
27½	7½	Lerner St wt	44	27⅝	27⅞	26⅛	26⅝	—⅞
32½	13⅞	LeslieFa .40b	86	32⅝	33	31⅞	33	+½
19⅝	3	LevinTown	82	6	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
81½	25⅝	Levitz Furn	49	80	80	78½	78½	—1⅞
12⅞	4	Liberty Fab	52	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
13½	5½	Liberty Leas	105	10⅛	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	—⅜
8⅝	2¼	Ling TVgr wt	43	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
10⅛	3⅝	Lockwd K&B	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—⅜
4	2	Lodge&S .05e	16	3	3	2⅞	3	—⅛
18⅝	5⅝	Loews Cp wt	172	15⅝	16	15⅛	16	+⅛
7⅛	2¼	Logistic Ind	67	5	5	4⅞	5	
27⅛	14⅞	LaGassSv 1.08	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
7⅝	2⅝	LSB Ind .24f	58	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅜
18⅛	7	LTV Aero .80	87	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	
7⅝	2	LTV Aero wt	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6½	2⅝	LTVElec .15e	14	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
4⅞	1⅛	LTV Ling Alt	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	¾	LTV Ling wt	38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
7⅞	2¾	LTV Ling pf	6	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
18⅛	5¾	Lundy Elec	9	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
6½	2½	Lynch Corp	32	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅜

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	2¼	Macoid Ind	81	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+½
8⅝	2⅝	Macro Chat	16	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6½	3½	Magna Oil	40	5¼	5½	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
19½	15	Mc PbSv 1.16	3	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
7¾	2⅛	Mallory Ran	48	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
35⅝	14⅞	MamMrt .28b	42	35¼	35⅝	34½	35	—½
25½	6⅝	Magml Data	13	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
14⅛	5⅝	Mangel St .30	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
24½	13	Mangood .60	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
18⅞	10	Mansf TR .50	17	16⅛	16½	16	16½	+⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Mariduge	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Marlene Ind	336	13¼	16	13¼	15⅞	+2⅛
53⅞	23⅝	Marley .40	44	52½	52¾	51⅝	52½	+⅜
67⅝	14	Marshal Ind	45	22½	22⅝	22	22¼	—⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Masland .40	4	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
21⅜	12⅝	MaterRe .07g	29	16⅛	17	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
37⅛	8½	Maui Bro .20	25	16¾	16⅞	16	16⅛	+⅛
17⅛	6⅝	Maule In .30g	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—⅛
9⅞	3⅛	McCrory wt	11	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
10⅝	3⅛	McCror wt n	115	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
44½	16⅛	McCull 1.12f	83	42¼	42⅛	41⅛	41⅝	—1
35⅛	12	McDongh .30	38	34⅛	34⅛	33	33	—1⅛
19⅝	12½	Means&Co ?	10	17½	17½	17	17	
17⅞	10¼	Medalist .08g	8	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	—⅜
7½	2½	Medcojwly A	85	5	5½	5	5½	+1⅛
38⅛	24⅝	MediaGen .52	162	38⅝	38⅝	37	37¼	—1⅛
21½	10	MEM Co .72	41	20¾	20¾	19½	20½	—⅛
26⅝	8¼	Menasco .41	227	23¼	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	—⅛
25¼	13½	MerleN .20e	5	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
3 15-16	1¼	Merrill Isld	62	2½	2½	2 5-16	2 5-16	—1-16
11⅝	6¾	Mich Ch .20	5	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
9⅛	3½	Mich Genl	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	Mich Sug .10	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
28	9⅝	Microwave	35	21	22⅛	21	21⅞	+⅞
17⅛	7½	Midlnd Co .20	51	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	15	—½
15⅝	9¼	Mid Mfg .35g	48	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	
10¼	5	Midwst Ru R	3	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
30⅞	9½	MidwsFin .32	10	30⅛	30⅛	30	30¼	+¼
40⅛	15	Mligo Elect	[illegible]	20½	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
14⅞	5	MilwWahl .30	3	12½	12½	12⅛	12	
20	9	MillOnyx .54f	12	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	
47⅛	14½	Milton Roy	9	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25⅝	
35	25⅝	Mirro Al 1.30	5	35	35⅛	35	35	
29⅝	12⅞	MoBeefPkr	19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
9⅝	3⅛	McKenTex ct	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅛	3⅝	Mile Corp	645	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅞	
21⅛	7	Mobile Home	7	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
19⅝	5⅝	Modern Maid	53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	
6⅞	3	Mohawk Air	89	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅝	3 1-16	Molybd Can	7	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
64	50½	Mon P pf4.40	z50	64	64	64	64	
9½	4¼	Moog Inc	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅞	7⅛	Morse El Pd	243	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
12	7	Morton S .35	35	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
11⅝	6⅞	MottsSMk .16	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	5¼	Moulings	53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24½	16⅛	Mt Vern 1.50	8	22¾	22⅞	22½	22½	
25⅝	8¼	Mov Star .30	17	14	14½	14	14	
7½	2	Movielab	15	3¼	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅞	7⅛	MPB Co .30	72	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	13	
9⅞	4⅝	MPO Video	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17¼	8⅞	MultiAm .35r	20	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
5½	2	Mutter Co	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	MWA Co .46	3	9	9	9	9	—

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅛	3½	Napco Ind	48	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
13	3⅝	Narda Micr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9½	4⅛	Nat Alfalfa	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅞	2	Nat Belles H	12	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅞	3½	Nat Gen wt	104	13⅛	13⅛	12½	12½	
6½	2⅝	Nat Gen wt n	517	6	6	5½	5⅝	
15⅛	3⅝	Nat Hlth Enl	291	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
4	1½	Nat Ind wt	78	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
19	6¼	N Realty .50	12	14½	14⅝	14	14	
29⅝	17½	N Semicndt	65	28	28	27⅝	27⅞	
15⅝	6¼	Nat Spinng	87	14⅝	14½	14	14	
34½	5	Nat Systems	29	14⅝	14¾	14¼	14⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	NBO Ind	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13½	7	Needhm Pk	18	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
17⅞	9½	Noisner .20	25	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	
16¼	4⅝	NellyDon .41f	39	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16	2¼	Nestle LeM	57	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
17¾	12¼	Newcor .90	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
18⅞	6½	N Eng Nuclr	63	16½	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	
12⅞	5⅝	N Hamp Ball	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Nwidria .10	105	2⅝	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
18½	9	New MexBAr	5	19⅛	18½	17⅝	17⅞	
5¾	3½	NwPark Mn	83	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
57	42⅝	N Prec .75g	37	53⅛	54½	53	53⅛	
42⅝	14½	NY Tims .60	57	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
11⅛	2	NiagFSv .04g	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
16	3	NMS Indust	11	6	6	6	6	
20	9	NorfSo Ry	6	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
32⅝	8½	Nortk .28f	331	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
27½	16⅛	NoA Mfg .51g	50	23	25⅛	23½	24⅛	
7½	3⅝	Nor Am Ray	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33¾	14½	No Am Sug 1	4	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	
8 9-16	4	Nor Cdn Oils	200	8⅛	8¼	8	8 1-16	
8½	3¼	Noeast Airlin	2	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
62½	51	N InPS pf4.25	z10	61½	61½	61½	61½	
19	14¾	NNG Mcb wt	302	18½	18⅝	18	18⅝	
11⅝	3¼	Nowst Ind wt	54	10⅛	12⅛	9⅝	12	
19½	6⅞	Novo Corp	13	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	
4½	2⅛	Nuclear Am	79	3⅛	3½	3¼	3¼	
55⅝	12½	Nuclear Data	10	30¼	30¼	30½	30	
13⅝	2⅝	Nytronics	487	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	14	Offshor Co	6	26½	26½	26	26	—
42	26⅝	Ohio Brass 2	10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
28½	13⅝	OKC Corp .80	11	19½	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	Okonite wt	9	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
9½	4	Old Town	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—1
26⅝	10⅝	Olla Ind	36	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	16	—
116	95	Oakiep 15.30e	z100	103½	103½	103½	103½	
9⅝	3⅝	Originala .30	59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
4⅝	2	Ormand Ind	73	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+
10¼	6	OSullivn .59	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
31	11	OverhdDr .60	2	25¼	25⅛	25½	25½	
21	14	Over Ship Gr	138	19¾	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	
5⅞	2½	Oxford Elec	15	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4	—
25¾	6⅝	Oxfd Fst .30g	10	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
5⅝	3	Ozark Airline	60	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	

P

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	5⅜	P&A Indust	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	P&F Indust	75	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	2⅛	Pac Cst Prop	57	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24½	18⅞	PGE 5pf 1.50	9	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+
21¾	16¼	PGE pf 1.37	6	20½	20½	20	20	—
19⅝	14⅛	PG Rd pf1.25	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
19⅝	14½	PG rdpfA1.25	5	18½	18½	18½	18½	—
18⅝	14¼	PG 4.80pf1.20	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+
17½	13½	PG 4.50pf1.12	1	17	17	17	17	
17⅝	13	PG 4.36pf1.09	1	17	17	17	17	
35¼	28⅛	PG 9.28pf2.32	10	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+
28⅛	12	P Hold .60b	35	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—
21½	14	P Hold pf1.20	4	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	—
69⅝	54⅛	Pac Lt pf4.75	z100	68¾	68½	68⅞	68	+
67	51	Pac Lt pf4.50	z500	65¾	65¾	65	65	+
65½	50½	Pac Lt pf4.40	z550	65	65	63½	65	+1½
65	48½	Pac Lt pf4.36	z100	62½	62½	62½	62½	
18	13⅝	P NwTel 1.04	12	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	—⅜
28⅛	13	PacSLoan .30	7	27½	28	27½	27⅞	+⅜
15⅝	6⅝	P SwstAir wt	26	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	—
23	6⅝	Pall Corp A	64	14¾	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅜
12⅝	11¼	Palomar Finl	54	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
50	27½	Pamida Inc	7	49⅝	49⅝	49	49	
8⅛	2⅞	Pantasote	39	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Parmont Pkg	8	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	

(Continued on next page.)

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	90.30
Algembank	260.80
Amrobank	61.00
A'damRubb.	43.00
Fokker	54.50
Heineken	233.00
H.V.A.	64.70
Holland-Am.	97.20
Hoogovens	84.70
I.O.S. Ltd	51.00
I.P.I.	53.90
K.L.M.	173.50
Philips new.	48.90
Robeco	236.00
Rolinco	181.80
Ro Dutch.	146.60
Unilever	94.30
Ver.Machine	70.10

Brussels

Arbed	4,575
Ast.d.Mines.	2,010
Cock-Ougree	1,650
Electrobel	5,220
Lambert	1,760
Petrofina	3,895
Ph.Gevaert	1,645
Soc.Générale	14,750
Un.Minière	1,910

Düsseldorf

AEG	178
Aug.Thyssen.	95.50
BASF	161
Bayer	155.60
Commerzbk.	256
Cont.Gummi.	130.70
Daimler-Benz	357.50
Demag	173
DeutBank	341.50
DresdeBank.	260
Gels Bergw.	98
Hoechster	193.20
Hoesch	82.60
Karstadt	378
Kaufhof	267
KHD	153
Lufthansa	76
Mannesmann	169.50
Metallgesell.	450
RheinStahl	97.50
RWE new	227
Siemens	229
Volkswagen	195.70
Veba	171.60

London

Anglo-AmCp.	3.27
Anglo-Amin.	21.25
BarclayBank	3.92
BeechamGr.	2.40
Bowater	1.53
BritAmTob.	2.96
Brit.Oxygen.	0.56¼
Brit.Petrole.	4.73
Brit.LeyM.	0.34½
Chartered	2.36
Courtaulds.	1.25
Chrysler	0.15¾
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeer Def.	2.56
Decca Rec.	2.05
Distillers	1.37
Dunlop	1.37
ElMus.Ind	1.85
FreeStGed	6.40
GEC	1.00
Glaxo Gr	3.43
Gr.Univ.St	2.91
Guinness	1.40
Hawker-Sidd	1.55
Hudson-Bay.	8.42
ImoChem	2.43
IOS Mgt new	54½
Mar&Spen	3.05
MetalBox	3.14
Nicholas	0.44
RandMines	7.90
Rank-Org	7.35
Rolls-Royce	0.17½
RoyalDutch.	23.62½
R.T.Z.	2.44
Shell	3.55
Tube Invest.	3.30
Union Corp.	2.15
Vickers	0.71
WarLn3½	38.37½
West Deep	4.80
West Drief	8.90
West Hold	8.70
West Min	2.22
Woolw	0.67½
ZCI	0.39½

Milan

Fiat	2,635
Finsider	515
Generali	65,490
Italsider	730
LaRinas	314
Montedis	825
Olivetti	2,768
Pirelli	2,609
SniaVisco	2,900
Terni	167

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,975
B.Boveri	1,555
Ciba-Geigy	2,400
Cr.Suisse	3,185
Fischer	1,395
HoffRoche bj	175,500
Nestlé	3,205
Sandoz	4,175
Sté B.Suisse.	3,195
Sulzer bp	395
U.B.Suisses.	4,120

European Gold Markets

Feb. 17, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
London	38.90	38.87	— 0.08
Zurich	38.92	38.92	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	39.06	39.06	— 0.04

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling 8¼-81	96	97
Aerop Paris 9-85	103¾	104¾
Am Brands 8-81	103	104
Amoco 6¾-85	93½	94½
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	104	105
Autoroutes 9⅝-76	103½	104½
BancoObras 7½-77	95½	96½
BeatFoods 9-85	106	107
Bendix 8-79	100	101
Borg Warn 8-79	99¾	100¾
BP 6¾-78	95¼	96¼
Cabot 8¼-75	102¾	103¾
Cabot 9½-80	104	105
Can Safe 8¾-75	102¾	103¾
Celanese 6¾-82	90¾	91¾
Chevron 7-80	94	95
Chrysler 7-84	67½	68½
CNA Overs 9-75	103¼	104¼
CentOil 9½-85	106	107
Cont Oil 7-80	94	95
Cont Tele 9-85	104¼	105¼
Copan City 8-84	98½	99½
Copen City 9-85	102	103
Copen Tel 9-85	103¾	104¾
Courtaulds 9-82	103½	104½
Courtaulds 9½-85	103¾	104¾
CutlerHam 7½-80	96	97
DeBeers 6½-82	92	93½
Denmark 9-82	102¼	103¼
Denmark 9¾-85	103	104
EIB 8¾-75	103	104
Erap 9-82	101	102
Ericsson 8¾-75	102¾	103¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	104¼	105¼
Eriksberg 6¾-82	91	92½
Esso 8¾-75	104	105
Esso 9-85	106½	107½
Ford 8-81	101½	102½
GDF 9-85	103¾	104¾
GenMills 7-80	95	96
Hambros 9½-85	104¼	105¼
Hamersley 9½	102½	103½
Hawker Sid 9-75	98¾	99¾
Honda 7½-81	96	97½
Honeywell 6-81	91¾	92¼
Intl Income Fd	920	940
I S E 9-85	104	105
Ireland 9-85	101¼	102¼
Kawasaki 7¾-73	100¾	101¾
Marriott 9¼-75	104	105
MassFerg 9-82	103	104
Mexico 7-82	87	90
Miles 8¾-75	103	104
Mitsubishi 7¾-73	100¼	101¼
Mobil Int 7-86	94½	95½
Monsanto 8¾-85	103	104
Montagu tr 9¼-82	103	104
Montreal 9-85	104¼	105½
Nabisco 6½-82	93½	94½
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	103	104
N.Zealand 7-76	101	102½
NipponEl 7½-81	95¾	96¾
NovaScotia 9-85	105	106
Oslo 7¼-73	100¾	101¾
Oslo 9-75	104¼	105¼
Oslo 9-85	104¼	105¼
OtisElev 8¾-85	102	103
Péchiney 9-85	102	103
PhilipsP 6-81	92½	93½
Portugal 6⅞-77	97	98
Proct&G 6½-82	93½	94½
QuebecCity 9-82	103½	104½
QuebecHyd3-74/79	100½	101½
QuebecHyd9¼-85	104¼	105¼
QuebecPro 9-85	103	104
Queensland 9-82	103	104
Renault 6¾-82	87½	91
SFE 9-78	102½	103½
Shell 6½-79	92½	94
Siemens 9-85	103	104
SiraKvina 9-85	103¼	104¼
Sumitomo 7¾-73	100¼	101¼
Tal 6¾-85	89	90
Transocean 8¾-7	103½	104½
Transocean 7-80	94	95
Transocean 8-84	98½	99½
Transocean 9-85	103½	104½
TRW 7¼-83	92½	93½
Uniroyal 6¼-82	88½	89½
UniMerch 9-82	100½	101½
Comminsint 5-88	113	114
EquityF 5¼-89	81	82
EastKodak 4½-88	95¼	96¼
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	104	105
Firestone 5-88	96½	97½
Ford 5-83	91½	92½
Fuji Photo 6¼-85	101	102
GenElec 4¼-85	93	94
GenFoods 4½-82	102½	103½
Gillette 4¾-82	90¼	91¼
Hitachi 6¼-84	91	92
Holiday Inns 5-85	125½	126½
Honeywell 5-83	107	109
I.S.E. 5-88	104½	105½
I.S.E 6¼-89	103½	104½
Itoh 6½-89	93½	95½
J. Logan 4¾-83	103	104
W.Kidde 5-89	77¾	78¾
Komatsu 6¼-84	91	92
Kubota 6½-84	93½	94½
Leasco 5-88	67	68
Leasco Int 5-89	60	61
LTV 5-88	38½	39½
MarMidland 5-88	102	103
Michelin 6-85	107	108
Miles 4¾-93	94½	95½
Mitsubishi 7-83	95½	96½
Mitsub Shoji 7½-	108	109
Mitsui 6½-83	123	127
Motorola 4½-83	93½	94½
MurphyOil 5-89	87	88
Nabisco 5¼-88	105	106
Owens Ill 5-77	105¾	106¾
PanAm 5¼-88	82½	83½
Penny J.C. 6-89	112	113
Pepsico 4½-81	117¾	118¾
PhilMor 4¾-89	147½	148½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94½	95½
R.C.A. 5-88	91	92
Revlon 4¾-83	109½	110½
ReynoldsM 5-88	86½	87½
Searle 4¾-88	107¼	103¼
Texaco 4½-88	95	96
Toshiba 6½-1985	87½	90½
20th Cent. 5-87	65¼	64¼
Tyco 5-84	56	57
Union Carb 4¾-87	94½	95½
Utahlntl 5¾-83	166	167
WardFoods 5¾-89	77¼	78¼
WarnLam 4½-88	131½	132½

Floating Rates

Autopistas 9⅝-75	99	100
ENEL 8-80	99	99½
GeneralCa 9½-80Y	98⅝	99⅛
Insilco 7½% 80	99	99½
Pepsi 9½-80	98⅛	98⅝
Argentine 9⅝-77	97¼	98

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	79½	80½
Amoco 5½-84	95¾	96¾
Apco 6-89	99½	100½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	90¾	91¾
Amer Can 4¾-88	89½	90½
AmTob 5¼-88	126½	127½
Asahi 6¼-84	95	96
Ashland 5-88	90	91
Beat Foods 7¼-90	118	119
Chevron 5-88	99	100
Chesebr 6¼-84	106	107
Chrysler 4¾-88	71½	72½
Chrysler 5-88	74½	75½
Cont Tele 5½-88	108	109

*Ex-dividend.

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.47	92.21	111.82
Previous	98.37	92.13	111.87

Eurodollars

Feb. 17, 1971

	Bid	Asked	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	4 1/4	4 3/8	+ 1/2
One Month	4 7/8	5	+ 1/16
3 Months	5 7/16	5 1/2	+ 5/16
One Year	6 3/8	6 7/16	Unch.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Feb. 17, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for their accuracy. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: d—daily, w—weekly, r—regularly, i—irregularly.

(d) A.F.C.A	$12.25
(w) A.G.P Fund	$12.16
(i) AGRI-Fund	$4.70
(d) A.I.I Growth Fund	SF36.83
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.37
(w) All-Seas Fund S.A.	$10.71
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd.	$8.56
(i) Amitalia Fund	$9.15
(d) Ampro Fund	$11.17
(w) Apollo Fund	$25.37
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$11.44
(w) Aries Fund N.V	$37.42†
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	£0.81
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust	$10.62
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$8.55
(w) Browninvest	$22.39
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd.	$0.71+
(i) Cameta Fund N.V	$10.00
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$13.50
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd.	Can.$4.55
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— (d) Cap Growth Fd	$4.84
— (d) Cap Gr.R'l Est. Fd	$11.39
— (d) Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr	Can.$7.87
(w) Capital International	$11.04
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.84
(d) Caribico N.V "C" Sh	$93.00
(d) Caribico/warrant "B"	$69.71
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$945.60
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs	$9.48
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs	$10.20
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N V	$3.60
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C S Fonds-Bonds	SF102.50
— (d) C S Fonds-Int'l	SF163.75
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF160.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF103.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF337.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.86
(w) D.G.O	$50.13
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$9.07
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.04
(d) Diamond Grth	$2.67
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd	$12.43
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$10.33
(w) E.M.I.F S.A	$9.76
(w) Euro-America Fund	$7.00
(d) Eurunion	$36.00
(d) Exec. Fund Canada	$6.28
(d) Exec. Growth Fund	$8.71
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$12.16
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$7.93
(d) Fiducem	BF1.312
(d) Finance Union	$10.36
FINANCIERS INT'L:	
— (i) Aus. Pac. Ext. Fd.	$10.00
— (i) I.F.M.A.	$10.00
(d) Fine Art Fund Inc.	$5.00
(w) First Amer. Investment	$11.91
(w) First/Fund	$11.13
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$8.86
— (w) Int'l Min &Petr.Fd.	$10.01
— (i) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd	Bah.$0.57
(d) First Nat'l City Fd.	$10.57
(w) First Security Cap Fd	$92.88
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$64.50
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$11.01
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd	$30.25
(w) Ponselex Issue Pr.	SF2,440
(i) Foreign Exchange Fd.	$10.05
(w) Forest Growth Fd S.A.	$974.21
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A.	$961.68
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF130.66
(w) Fortune Fund	$3.53
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$7.65
(w) Frontier Trust	$10.30
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral. ($US)	$3.23
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$4.80
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$6.37
(d) Geneva F & T NAV	$5.46
(d) Geneva F&TDist.Reinv.	$6.02
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— (i) USIF Real Estate	$7.65**
— (i) US/Italia (50-50)	$5.18**
(d) Growth Equity Fund	Can.$6.00
(w) GuardianGrwthFd.Int'l	$5.66
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.96
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV	$3,678
(w) Hedged Investors	$11.978
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet	$24.04
ICC GROUP FUNDS:	
— (d) Int Commod Inv.	$5.05**
— (d) West Aust'lian Min	$15.93**
— (d) International Bank	$10.15
(d) ICOFUND	$9.53
ICT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$10.69
— (d) Realstock	$10.50
— (d) Fund of New York	$8.92
— (d) Fund of Nations	$9.77
(w) INGROW	$23.00
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am Dynamics F.	$10.55
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM23.69
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd	$7.61
I.O.S FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l	Can.$12.25
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$3.20
— (d) IOS International	Can.$5.29
— (d) Fonditalia	$10.78
— (d) Fund of Funds	$8.14*
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.62
— (d) I.I.T	$6.93
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM18.63
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$8.03*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund	$8.62
— (d) IOS Venture	Can.$5.57
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$8.14
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$7.79
(d) Interfix	$108.98
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.21
(d) Interitalia	Lire7,832
(w) Intermarket Fund I	$114.2
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$829.6
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv.Fd	[illegible]
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM[illegible]
(i) Int Whiskey Fund	$4.7
(d) Investboo Can Realty	Can.$10.9
(r) Italamerica B & Fd	[illegible]
(r) Japan Growth Fund	[illegible]
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$9.5
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$23.1
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,[illegible]
(d) Keyes R'l Estate Fund	$5.4
(w) Keyfund	$9.5
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$10.7
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd	$9.7
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$58.5
(i) Leverage Cap Holdings	$17.15
(w) Luxfund	$26.2
(d) M & G Island Fund	£11.05
(d) Mercury Associates.A	$64.5
(d) Midas GoldFd(1.025 oz)	$33.9
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd.	$19.0
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$7.56
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$10.[illegible]
(w) New World R'l Estate	$10.26
(i) N.A.M.P	[illegible]
(i) Nippon Fund	$13.5
(w) Nor Amer. Inv Fund	$8.0
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fund	$22.43
(r) Olympic Cap.Fd Inc	$3.09
(w) Pacific Inv Fund	$5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd.	$19.84
PAN AMER MUTUAL FUNDS:	
— (d) Pan Am Growth Fd	$5.94
— (d) Pan Am.Income Fd	$2.94
— (d) Pan Am Spec Fd	$3.5
— (d) Real Estate Equities	$11.5
(i) Par Fund	$10.65**
(w) Performance Group Fd	$1.13
(w) Prime Americas Fund	$10.0
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$17.03
(d) Rebco I	$26.21
(d) Rebco II	$26.5
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,376
(w) Resort Fund	$11.63
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$10.60
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$12.52
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.44
— (d) Global Fund	$6.73
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund	$8.07
(i) Security Growth Fund	$11.97
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd	$10.66
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$7.59
(w) SEPRO	$8.99
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fd.	$9.97
— (d) Share Realty NY	$10.7
— (w) Shareholders Excal	$9.7
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$4.3
— (d) Harbor Fund	$6.4
S.M.C FUNDS:	
— (w) Boston Int. Secur.	$8.9
— (d) Chase Selection Fd	$10.1
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.4
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$12.7
— (d) Invest Selection Fd	$3.8
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund	LF62
(i) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.620
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd.	$13.8
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd	$221.6
(w) S.&P Dollar Fund	$4.4
(w) S.&P HempsteadCo.Ltd	£4.
(w) S.&P Jardine Jap Fd.	[illegible]
(i) S.&P Monit Co. Ltd.	£3.
(w) S.&P Sterling Fund	£3.
(w) Star Fund	$11.
(r) Suez Amer. Risk Capital	$16.
(r) Talent Global Fund	$10.
(w) Target Offshore	
(i) Terrafund Limited	$5.
(d) The Commodity Fund	$6.
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V.	$6.
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$15.
(i) Tokyo Valor	$9.
(w) Transpacific Fund	$5.
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	—
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund	—
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF72.
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF105.
— (d) Burit Eu. sh. Bid	SF163.
— (d) Fonsa. Sw. sh. Bid	SF107.
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF95.
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	—
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF240.
— (d) Sima Sw.R Est Bid	SF158.
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM30
— (d) Europafonds	DM48
— (d) Unifonds	DM25
— (d) Unirenta	DM44
(r) United Can Inv Fd	$4
(w) U.S. Income-Properties	$10
(w) U.S. Land Fund	$5
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$12
(d) Universal Fund	SF128
(w) Univers Br Stock Fd	$17
(d) Univ Bond Select	SF198
(d) Victory Fund S.A.	$10
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7
(w) West. Hedge Fd Cl A	$4.
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$711
(w) World Insur Stock Fd	$14
(w) World R'l Est.Stock Fd	$14
(w) Worldwide Securities	$4
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6
(w) Zodiac Fund	

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.
**For the time being no new subscriptions or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970-71 High Low / Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5½ Park Ch .30	8	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
8⅛ Park Ele .47t	12	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	
3⅝ Parklan Hos	31	6½	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
6½ Parkwy Dist	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11½ Parsons .25e	77	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
6⅛ Pat PPap .20	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
4⅞ Pato CG .20g	21	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
9 Peab Gal .47t	132	28⅛	28½	26	28⅜	
7½ Peal Elder	20	16	16⅛	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
8¼ Penn Eng .60	9	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ¼
9½ Penn RIE .85	3	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅜ PennTra .70a	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
4⅞ PenobSh .10e	15	7	7	7	7	
2 Pentron Ind	42	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
19½ Pep Boys .96	4	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
7⅛ Pepcomin .40	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
27¾ PEPI 1.30t	14	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜ Perini Corp	167	7⅝	7⅝	6¾	6⅞	— ½
5¾ Permaneer	214	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
20¼ Petrie Str .55	5	43½	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
5 PhilLgDis .91	38	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
8⅛ Phillips Scr	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅛ Phoenix Stl	138	4	4⅛	3⅞	4	
1⅜ Piasecki Airc	27	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
20½ Pickwick Intl	18	43	43	42¼	42¾	
37⅛ Pier 1 Imprt	7	46	46	45	46	— ⅛
2½ Pierce Gov	5	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
10¼ Pioneer Plas	31	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞ PionerSy .12t	58	9	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24⅝ Pittway .60b	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
5⅛ PitWV Tr .48	4	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
2½ PKL Co	106	5⅛	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
9½ Plant Ind	192	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18	
4¾ Plaza Group	38	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
4⅞ Ply Gem .19t	13	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
10⅜ Pneu Scal .80	1	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
7 Pneumo Dy	61	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
6 Polaron .88t	83	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
6 Polych .73f	45	16½	17¼	16½	17¼	+1
5 Polymer Cp	z350	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜ Potter Inst	129	20⅛	21½	20½	21⅛	+ ⅝
4⅝ Prairie Oil	10	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
3⅝ Pratt Rd .25	7	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝ PrentHall .68	22	48¾	48½	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
8¾ PresRlt B .80	7	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ½
7¼ Preston .28e	15	8 13-16	9	8 13-16	9	+ ¼
5⅝ Price Capital	51	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13¾ Proir Stl .35a	44	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	
8¼ Prov Gas .64	9	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜ Prud Resrcs	89	10	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
13½ Prud Bdg .24	47	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
4 PrudFnds .10	23	6⅝	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
5¼ Pubco Ptl .15	101	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
51½ PSColo pf4.25	225	62⅛	62½	62⅛	62½	—1
8¾ PuntaGord Is	20	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
4¼ Puritan Fash	175	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21½	— ¼
6⅜ PutnamsS .34	19	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ½
R						
2½ Ramer Ind	458	4¾	4¾	4¼	4½	— ¼
12⅝ Ranchrs Ex	8	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
2⅛ Rapid Am wt	222	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅜ Rath Pack	362	17	17⅛	16¾	17	— ⅛
5¼ Ray Resrcs	22	9	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅛ Raym Pr .40	9	10¾	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
5⅝RB Indust	18	10⅛	10¼	10	10⅛	
3⅜ Reading Ind	5	7⅜	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
16⅜ Real El 1.40a	8	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
9⅝ RityInTr .25g	12	15⅝	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ½
12½ Recrion Corp	199	30⅝	31⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ½
2⅝ REDM .10d	17	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

1970-71 High Low / Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5¼ 2½ Reeves Ind	27	4⅛	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
15⅝ 2 Reeves Telec	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
36⅝ 24 Reli Ins 2.20	y600	36	37¼	35½	37¼	+1
15⅝ 10⅛ Rem Ar .80a	16	13¾	14	13⅝	14	
19½ 12⅝ RepMig 1.80a	59	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	
5⅛ 2⅝ RepMigin wt	89	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	
63⅜ 17 ResrchCtl .08	95	41⅝	42	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
11¼ 4⅝ Reserve OG	155	9¾	10⅛	9½	10	
10½ 4¼ Resistoflex	8	8¼	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝ 4⅞ ResortsIntl A	341	7⅝	7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅛
22½ 4 Restau Assoc	35	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
22⅜ 11⅜ Rex Noreco	9	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
12½ 4½ Richford Ind	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛ 14⅝ Richton 1.07t	12	27½	27½	27	27	—1
20 6⅝ RicoArg Mng	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
15 3⅞ Riker Xaxs	85	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
4 1½Riker Mxn pf	21	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
22 14¼RioAlgom .40	5	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
6¼ 3⅛ RitterFin .06f	39	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
3⅞ 3½ Robintech	6	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
9½ 4⅞ Roblin Ind	56	7⅛	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+1
45 15 Rollins Intl	80	23½	23½	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅜
14⅝ 8⅛ Ronco Telepr	492	10⅝	11	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
57½ 29 RooseRac .80	29	55½	56	55	56	+1
7⅝ 4 Rosenau Bro	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
31½ 10½ RownDrl .07g	36	31	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+ ⅝
13¾ 4½ Rowland Pd	13	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
3⅜ 1½ Royal Amer	357	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛	
9½ 3⅛ RoyBusn .10e	24	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
19⅝ 11⅜ Royalinn Am	13	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
21¼ 13 Rupp Indust	104	20⅝	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	
12½ 4 Rusco Ind	104	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
5⅛ 2 Russeks Inc	34	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
7⅞ 3⅛ Russell Alum	22	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
11¼ 6 RussMill .10g	5	9⅛	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝ 18½ RustCraft .40	4	33¼	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
S						
20¾ 9⅝ Sabin Roy .40	22	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
16⅛ 7 Safegrd Ind	41	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
32⅝ 12 StJhnTrk .90	5	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	24	
18¾ 5¼ Salem Corp	106	17½	17½	16¾	17	— ⅛
23 13⅛ Sambo R .10r	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
8 3⅛ SanCarlo .78e	10	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
118¾ 106⅛ S DieG pf9.84	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅛
15¼ 11⅝ S Die G pf 1	5	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
13¾ 11 S Die G pf.90	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13½ 10⅛ S Die G pf.88	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
30½ 17⅝ SJuanR 2.18t	50	29⅞	31	29⅞	31	+1⅛
16⅛ 5 Sanitas .12	195	11⅝	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6¾ 2⅝ Sargent Ind	28	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8⅝ 2⅝ Saturn Airwy	16	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅝ 8 Sav AStop .24	118	16	16⅛	15⅛	16	
73 19¾ Savin B Mch	280	30⅛	31⅞	29⅞	31⅜	+1⅜
14 4⅜ Savoy Ind	22	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅞ 2½ Sayre Fishr	17	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
25 7¼ Scam Instru	39	24½	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
16⅜ 7⅝ SchenultA .40	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅜ 5⅛ Schiller .16	9	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
14 5 Science Mgt	53	12	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
10⅛ 5 Scient Atlan	19	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
14 6 Scope Indust	2	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
24 9⅝ ScottysH .10e	213	24	24	21	21⅞	—2⅛
28½ 11¼ Scurry Rain	38	25	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
11⅝ 6 SbdAlMill .30	40	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
15 4½ Sea Containr	83	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
11¾ 4⅝ SbdPlywd .10	13	11⅝	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
8⅞ 4¼ Seabrok .03g	26	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅜ 3⅝ Sealectro Cp	41	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞ 7¼ Sears Ind .44	28	25⅝	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅛
11⅞ 4½ Season All	1	10½	10½	10½	10½	

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22¾ 8⅝ Sec Mtgl .22g	123	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19⅝ 6⅝ SelasCorp .40	16	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
13⅝ 4½ Selig Ltz .20r	14	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20 4⅝ Semtech .21f	2	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
11⅝ 2⅝Sequoyah Ind	218	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
24 15⅛ Service Cp In	37	21½	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅝ 6½ Servisco	22	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
7⅛ 3 Servo Corp	13	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅝ 9 Servotronic	19	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅛ 7¼ Seton Co .45	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23½ 15⅛ SGL Ind1.19t	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ½
6⅝ 4⅛ Shaer Sh .16	18	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
9¾ 3⅜ Shahmon Ind	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅝ 3 Shattck Denn	24	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
11¾ 3⅛ ShelfWat .12r	36	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16¼ 6 ShelrRes .05e	42	11⅛	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
11⅞ 7⅝ Shenandoh	38	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
61½ 35 Sherwod Med	7	48⅛	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	—1¼
16¼ 6½ Sierra P Ind	80	13¼	14	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
16¼ 7⅛ Sierracin Kp	19	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ½
11¼ 5⅝ Siclo Indust	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝ 2½ Sigma Inst	12	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
8⅝ 4⅛SignelCp .15g	9	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
10¼ 2⅝Silicon Tran	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅛ Simco St .20b	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
11¾ 6 Simkins .51	15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
22⅛ 5⅛ Simplex Ind	31	14¼	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
33⅞ 18 Simplex W	12	21½	21½	21	21	— ¼
37⅝ 17 SincVenOil 2	z200	27⅛	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
15⅝ 5½ Slifkin SmRig	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
29½ 16⅛ SkaggCo .40b	44	26⅛	26⅛	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
13⅝ 6⅛ Sky City Strs	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅝ 8½ Slick Grp	107	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
48 19⅞ Slick pfA 1.75	18	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
8⅝ 3½ SMD Ind	12	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
45⅝ 10½ Solitron	582	15½	16½	15⅝	16	+ ½
34⅞ 10½ Sonder Brdct	63	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
17⅝ 6⅝ Sorg Paper	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24 4⅞ Soundesign	39	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
10⅝ 8⅛ Soest Cap .64	7	10½	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
117 98 SCE pf8.96	1	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
15 100½ SCE pf8.70	3	114½	115⅛	114½	115⅛	+1⅛
22⅛ 17 SC 5.80pf 1.45	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
25 16 SC 5.20pf 1.30	52	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝ 13⅝ SC 4.78pf 1.19	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17 12⅝ SC 4.32pf 1.08	7	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	
16⅝ 12⅝ SC 4.24pf 1.06	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝ 4 Sou Real .11	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
47 22½ Sou Roy 1.0	3427	45⅛	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+2⅛
25⅝ 9⅜ Swst For Ind	1456	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
16¼ 8 Swn Inv .73	50	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17 6⅛ Specity Rest	7	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ Spector Ind	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛ 4⅛ Spectro .15	4	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
12⅛ 4⅛ Sped OP .21f	7	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
20¼ 4⅛ Spencer Cos	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅛ 5⅛ SSP Ind .15g	14	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅛ 12½ Std Alllan .80	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞ 32 Std Containr	7	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24½ 17⅛ StdCoosa 1.30	12	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ Std Dred .20e	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛ 3 Std Metals	36	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	
34½ 16 Std Mot A .75	24	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	— ½
11⅛ 4⅛ Std Pac Corp	27	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅝ 18⅛ Std Shrs .15r	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
14 7⅛ Std Thomsn	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝ 2⅛ Stanley Avia	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛ 1⅛ Stanwick Cp	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18½ 10⅛ StanMach .80	6	16⅝	16½	16	16	— ⅛
9 5⅛ Stardust .48	29	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
18½ 8 Star Smkt .66	32	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
31¼ 8⅝ Statham Ins	50	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
15 7⅛ Steelmet Inc	13	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
6⅛ 6⅛ SteinH .25a	17	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛

1970-71 High Low / Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞ 2¼ Steller Ind	153	4¼	5⅝	4¼	5⅝	+1⅛
28⅞ 12 Stepan Ch .52	7	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
11 2½ Sterl Electr	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅝ 3½ Sterl Extrudr	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅞ 3⅝ Sterl Pre .20t	94	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝ 5⅛ Stern Mat .25	532	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅝
23⅛ 11⅛ Sterneo A	5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
30⅛ 19⅛ Stop Shop .90	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
49¼ 29½ STP Corp .46	302	47⅛	47½	47	47	— ⅞
10⅝ 4 Stratton Grp	79	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛ 4⅛ Struthr Wells	375	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+1⅛
20 8⅛ Suave Sh .33f	37	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+1
9⅝ 2½ Summit Org	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30¼ 15⅞ Sun Elec .40	22	21⅞	22	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
8⅞ 3⅛ Sunair Electr	7	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
6⅛ 3 Supercr .08e	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛ 7⅛ Sup Surg Mf	9	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
43⅛ 8 Superscope	21	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
5⅛ 1⅛ Supronics	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ Susquehana	124	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	
15 9⅛ Susqueh pf	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅝ 12⅛ Sutro Mt .40g	126	17⅛	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ Synalloy .18e	28	9	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛ 18⅛ Syntex .40	196	46⅛	47	45⅛	46⅛	
49⅛ 10⅛ System Eng	145	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
T						
5⅞ 2⅛ Tamar Elec	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛ 12 Tasty B .88	2	18	18	18	18	
26⅛ 6⅛ Tech Aerofo	53	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅛ 1⅛ Tech Sym Cp	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
27⅛ 7⅛ Technic Oper	99	13	14⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ Technic Tape	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22 7 Technicolor	75	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13	— ⅛
14⅛ 3 Technitrol	119	5⅛	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅛ 6⅛ Teleflex Inc	1	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
133⅛ 46 Telepromtr	58	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛	68	+ ⅛
20⅛ 3⅛ Tenna Corp	80	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ Tenneco wt	89	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛ 2⅛Tenney Eng	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛ 10⅛ Teradyne Inc	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛ 4 Ter Hud .42t	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
39⅛ 13⅛ Tesoro Pet	565	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27	—1⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ Texstar	596	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8	
21⅛ 7⅛ Textron wt	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
8⅛ 2 TFI Co Inc	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14 8⅛ ThorMkt .15g	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ Thriftimart	8	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
37⅛ 18⅛ Tokheim .60	21	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
27 11⅛ Tonka Co .40	64	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅛ 9⅛ Tool Res .99t	63	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅛ 15⅛ Torin Cp .40	4	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
10 3 9-16 Total Pet NA	64	8 3-16	8 3-16	7⅛	8 1-16	— ⅛
16⅛ 12⅛ Total P pf .70	35	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛ 5⅛ Town Cntry	32	10⅛	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛ 2 Trans Cari	32	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	
25⅛ 9⅛ Tran Lux .60	36	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛ 3 Transair .02e	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛ 1⅛ Transogrm	80	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛ 4⅛ TWA wt	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
73 43 Tri Cont wt	5	67⅛	67⅛	67	67	—2⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ TriState Mot	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33⅛ 10⅛ Triang P .1e5	272	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅛
3⅛ 2 7-16 Tubos Mex	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅛ 6 Tyco Labs	77	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
U						
10¼ 3⅛ Udico Corp	42	6¾	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞ 2¼ UIP Corp	31	4	4	4	4	
14¼ 3⅛ Unexcelled	406	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
24¼ 11⅝ Un Invest .70	7	23	23	23	23	— ¼
16¼ 10 U St Om .10g	3	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
23⅝ 15⅝ Una MT .44g	133	22⅝	23	22¼	22½	— ⅛
6⅛ 2⅝ UnamTr wt	134	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
14 6⅛ UnAircPd .50	32	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	10	
5¼ 2¼ UnitAsb .07e	37	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 13-16	4 15-16	+ 1-16
8⅛ 3⅝ Unit Bd Cart	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5½ 3 UnBrands wt	453	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
UnCaLtn .10r	14	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	
15⅞ 6¼ UnDollrSt .42	13	13½	13½	13	13	— ⅝
6½ 2⅛ Unit Foods	86	6	6	5⅞	6	
5 3⅝ Un Natl Corp	38	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅜ 1⅛ UnNat Cp wt	8	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8½ 7⅝ Un Nat pf.70	5	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
46 7 U P Dye .12g	53	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅛
24⅞ 8⅝ Un Rel.n .15	25	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9 5⅛ USCerm .05e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
36 11 US Filter	24	24⅝	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
45 17⅛ USHome Dev	[illegible]					
34 12⅛ US Nat Rsrc	133	17½	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝ 4⅛ US Radium	18	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅝	
21⅛ 14⅛ US Rltl 1.0a	43	21⅛	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅝ 4⅛ US Reductn	7	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅝
10⅛ 6 US Ru R .25g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12⅝ 4 US Smelt wt	50	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅝ 3⅛ Unitrcde Cp	57	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
4⅝ 2⅛ Univ Cigar	28	3⅛	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
12 3⅛ Un Cont .16t	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅝ 11⅛ Univ Marion	25	21⅞	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
31⅛ 10⅛ Uris Bldg wt	30	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
20⅛ 4⅛ URS Systems	97	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
V						
21⅛ 12 Valles Stk H	31	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
10 3 Vally Mf	12	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Valmac Ind	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7¾ 4⅛ Valspar .03g	12	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅛ 8⅛ Van Dorn .30	6	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ Vanguard Int	57	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛ 3 Varo Inc	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛ 13⅛ Vco Instru	51	16⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
30⅛ 9⅛ Veniceind .20	53	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
24⅝ 5⅝ Vmkren	36	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛ 4 Vesely Co	9	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39⅛ 10⅛ Vico Offshr	57	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
25⅛ 5⅛ Viewlex	111	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛ 6⅛ Vikoa Inc	117	11	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10 4⅛ Vintage Ent	11	9	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛ 4 VLN Corp	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛ 5⅛ Vol Merch	103	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛ 6⅛ Vopix Corp	30	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ Vulc Corp .10	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Vulc Inc .20	18	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
W-Y-Z						
30⅛ 6⅛ Wabash IA	75	10⅛	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	
37 14⅛ Wackhnut .28	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅛ 3⅛ Wadell Equip	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅝ 9⅝ Wa co N .25	2150	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅛ 3⅛ Wa lham In	151	13⅛	13⅛	9⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅛ 2 Ward Fds wt	19	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛ 5 Wards Co .20	25	10	10	9⅛	10	
6⅛ 3 Watsco Inc	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35⅛ 18⅛ Weil McL .50	45	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛ 5⅝ Wiman .52t	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Weld Tu Am	14	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ Wilco Ent	22	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
24⅛ 5 WellRGr .15g	713	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Whitworth	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
63⅛ 52⅛ W Tex pf4.40	220	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
11 4⅛ Wstats Ptl	190	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛ 2⅛ Westby Fsh	204	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅛ 9 Wstn Fin .15	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛ 5⅛ Wn Nuclear	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛ 2⅛ Wstrn Orbis	29	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
52⅛ 30⅛West Un Intl	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
15⅛ 11⅛ Wstrans Ind	32	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
49⅛ 17⅛ Whelan .63a	25	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
13⅛ 7⅛ Whippany .60	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛ 7⅛ Whitaker .50	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ Whitmall El	12	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅛ 16⅛ Whiting 1.50	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7⅛ 2 Whittakr wt	56	4	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ Wichita Ind	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛ 4⅛ Willcox Gibb	39	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
42⅛ 12 Wmhouse	228	20	20⅛	17⅝	18	—2
8⅛ 4 Wilshir Oil	63	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅛ 8⅛ WilsonCo 1.35	x16	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ Wilson Co wt	85	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅛ 4⅛ Wilson Br .60	37	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
10⅛ 5 Wilson Ph .12	47	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9	
16⅛ 9⅛ WilsonSpt .60	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛ 3⅛ Wilson Sp wt	60	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
67 53⅛ Wisc P pf4.50	z10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
13⅛ 4⅛ Wo.V Indust	24	8⅛	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅝
21⅝ 7⅛ Wood Ind .52t	81	21⅝	21⅝	19⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
19 7⅛ Work Wr .60	19	14⅛	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ Wather Cp	19	8⅛	8⅝	7⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Wright Harg	52	1 9-16	1 9-16	1⅛	1 9-16	
14⅛ 9⅛ WTC Air .15e	22	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Wyand Ind	17	7	7	6⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛ 2⅛ Wyle Labs	52	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31⅛ 22 Wynn Oil	10	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
9⅛ 4⅛ Wyomising	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18 6⅝ Yale Ind	30	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅛ 15 York Ra .85a	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10 2⅛ Zro Mfg .05	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22⅛ 7⅛ Zim Horn .24	65	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Zion Foods	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Business.
The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 17, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
INDUSTRIALS				
0 Abitibi	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
0 Acklands	5⅛	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
7 Albta GT	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
0 Argus pf C	9¾	9¾	9¾	
0 Atl Sug	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
2Bk Nova S	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
8 Bell Tel	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
0 B C Forest	24½	24½	24½	— ½
6 Block Bros	4.40	4.30	4.35	
0 Burns	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
2 Calg Pow	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
6 Can Malt	22¼	22	22	— ¼
0 Can Pack	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
0 Can Perm Mtg	13⅛	12⅝	13	
Cdn C Wrt	.87	.87	.87	+.04
Cdn Hydro	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
Cdn Im Bk	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Cdn Ind Gas	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
Cdn Tire	29	29	29	
Cdn Walgh	12½	12¼	12½	
Capital Div	1.35	1.25	1.25	
Chemcell	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Colum Cel	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Con Build	.75	.65	.65	—.05
Crush Int	16	15⅝	16	
Cygnus A	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
Cygnus B	7½	7	7¼	— ¼
Dom Fdrs	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
Dom Stores	11⅛	10¾	11	— ⅛
duPont Can	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
Emco	16½	16½	16½	
Falcon	137	137	137	
Fam Play	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
Fed Grain	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Fraser	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Gen Dist Can	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gt L Pap	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gt W Life	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Geryhd Can	4¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Guar Trust	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gulf Can	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Hawk Sid	2.45	2.40	2.40	+.10
Huron&Erie	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
IAC Ltd	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Indusmin	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Inglis	10½	10½	10½	
Inland Gas	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Int P Line	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
Inv Grp A	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Jockey Cl	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Kaiser Resour	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
Labatt J	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
Lk Ont Cem	3.00	2.90	2.95	+.05
Loblaw A	5.00	4.95	5.00	
Loblaw B	5.00	4.95	5.00	
Loeb	3.85	3.85	3.85	+.05
MacM Bl	29.50	27.25	27.50	+.12
Maple Mill	16	16	16	
3851 Moor	35½	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
Norand	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
Nor Ctl G	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
952 OSF Ind	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Oshawa A	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Pembina	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ¼
Pirofine	20	19⅞	20	
Rothmans	13	12	12¼	—1⅛
Scotts Rst	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Shell Can A	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
Simpsn Ltd	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Simp Srs A	24	23½	24	
Slatr Stl	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	+ ¼
Steel Can	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
Supr Pt	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	— ⅛
Texaco Can	30¼	30	30	— ½
Thom Nwspap	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
Tor Dm Bk	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
Trad Group	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
Trans Can	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
Trans Mt	22	21⅝	21⅞	
Un Carb Can	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
Un Gas Can	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
Un O Can	42	42	42	— ¼
Trsatil	1.75	1.75	1.75	—.10
Walnoco	4.20	4.20	4.20	—.05
Widwood	18½	18	18	— ½

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1900 Westn Intl	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1125 Wston A	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
10200 White Pass	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
MINES				
3536 Agnico	2.50	2.49	2.50	+.05
500 A Rouyn	.58	.58	.58	—.02
5789 Beth Cop	15.00	14.50	14.50	—.50
5800 Brun MS	4.95	4.80	4.90	+.10
5100 Camflo	3.00	2.92	3.00	+.05
10875 Can Tung	2.37	2.35	2.35	
2205 Cassiar	24.25	24.25	24.25	—.25
13700 Chmalloy	1.84	1.73	1.82	+.07
100 Coch Will	.39	.39	.39	
17015 C Morris	2.28	2.14	2.23	+.05
3650 Conwst	9.65	9.60	9.65	—.05
15413 Copperf	1.50	1.45	1.45	
2175 Crgmt	8.10	7.90	8.00	
914 Denis	29.00	28.75	28.75	—.25
1500 Dickens	1.40	1.36	1.40	—.05
160 Disc Msn	1.05	1.05	1.05	—.05
850 East Sull	3.80	3.70	3.70	—.05
9650 Endako	15.00	14.50	14.50	—.12
650 Gransle	10.50	10.50	10.50	—.12
900 High Bel	3.15	3.10	3.15	
133 Holling	38.00	38.00	38.00	
520 Int Hall	1.06	1.06	1.06	—.01
1950 I Mogul	12.37	12.12	12.12	—.25
2800 Km Katla	1.15	1.10	1.10	—.01
2142 Kerr Ad	9.90	9.75	9.80	+.05
120 Labrad	35.75	35.75	35.75	—.25
1650 L Dufft	12.00	12.00	12.00	
510 Leitch	1.60	1.60	1.60	+.05
216 LL Lac	2.20	2.20	2.20	
2010 Madeline	2.68	2.62	2.68	—.03
1400 Madsen	.77	.76	.77	+.01
3685 Mattag	26.75	26.12	26.75	+.50
2000 Newcon	5.90	5.80	5.85	—.05
6325 New Imp	1.37	1.31	1.38	+.03
2408 Opem	10.75	10.62	10.62	
800 Orchan	3.60	3.55	3.55	—.15
300 Pamour	2.02	2.02	2.02	+.02
1125 Patino	27.62	27.50	27.62	+.12
990 Pine Pt	29.25	29.25	29.25	+.37
7116 Placer	34.62	32.00	33.00	—1.62
2200 Rayrock	1.57	1.52	1.55	
14097 Sherritt	17.62	17.25	17.25	—.37
100 Silvfld	1.88	1.88	1.88	—.02
800 Siscoe	1.87	1.80	1.83	—.04
70 Stanrock	.60	.60	.60	
3305 Steep R	2.64	2.60	2.60	
3187 Sullivan	4.00	3.90	3.95	—.05
1658 Teck A	5.95	5.85	5.85	—.10

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7200 Tribag	.86	.85	.85	+.03
1300 Upp Can	1.91	1.88	1.91	+.04
2800 W Mines	3.55	3.40	3.40	—.05
1620 Yk Bear	5.35	5.25	5.30	—.05
OILS & GAS				
5875 Alminex	6.10	5.95	6.10	+.15
17215 B P Oil	6.40	6.25	6.25	—.10
1391 Cen Del	13.00	12.42	12.42	—.25
7200 Clark C	3.35	3.15	3.35	+.10
11800 Dynam	1.18	1.12	1.12	—.06
1250 Gt Plain	32.50	32.50	32.50	—.50
2620 Nat Petro	3.15	3.05	3.15	+.05
825 Num OG	7.90	7.70	7.75	
3646 Pwemo	.72	.70	.70	
1200 Petrol	1.30	1.28	1.30	—.02
8000 Place G	1.38	1.34	1.34	—.04
2535 Ranger	15.50	15.12	15.12	—.25
10300 Spooner	1.92	1.81	1.61	—.14
5800 W Decal	6.15	6.00	6.00	—.10
Total sales 2,170,000 shares.				

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2675 Algoma	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
402 Asbestos	33	32¾	33	+ ½
2221 Bank Mont	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2505 Bombardier	13½	13½	13½	
871 Brinco	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
354 Can Cement	40¼	40⅛	40¼	+ ¼
200 Can Cement pf	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
2400 CAE Ind	4.75	4.70	4.75	
692 Cdn Indust	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3370 Con Bath	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
160 Dom Text	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2050 IMasco	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
500 Ivaco	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3400 Jam P Svc	.32	.32	.32	
690 Laur Fin	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
260 Molson A	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
550 Molson B	16	16	16	
6550 MH Trust	12	12	12	
100 Phoenx Cn O	7.05	7.05	7.05	
888 Power Cp	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
6520 Price Co	8⅝	8½	8½	
100 Rolland A	3.85	3.85	3.85	
3328Royal Bank	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
35 Royal Trst	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
658 Steinberg A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1400 Velcro Ind	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
1740 Zellers	14	14	14	+ ½
Total Sales 1,225,500 shares.				

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 17, 1971

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Wednesday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.12	2.32
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.64	7.28
Incom	4.17	4.57
Insur	8.88	9.73
Advisrs	5.48	5.99
Aetna Fd	9.87	10.79
Affiliatd	7.52	8.13
Afutre	8.76	8.76
All Am F	.81	.89
Allstate	10.87	11.69
Alpha Fd	11.52	12.59
Amcap	6.24	6.82
Am Bus	3.36	3.64
Am Dvln	10.83	11.84
Am Eqty	5.20	5.68
Amer Express:		
Incme	9.47	10.35
Invest	9.00	9.84
Specl	9.00	
Stock	9.19	10.04
Am Grth	6.71	7.33
Am Inv	5.67	5.67
Am Mut	9.30	10.16
AmN Gth	3.29	3.60
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.34	9.14
Grwth	11.19	12.26
Incme	8.31	9.11
Fd Inv	9.08	9.95
Vent	41.13	45.05
Astron	4.65	5.08
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.72	6.22
Fund B	7.98	8.67
Stock	6.17	6.74
Sci Cp	4.72	5.13
Babson	9.44	9.44
Bayrck	8.35	9.13
Beacon	13.96	13.96
Berg Knt	8.68	8.65
Berk Gth	6.53	7.14
Bislr Fd	6.77	7.42
Bondstk	6.41	7.01
Boston St	8.26	9.03
Bost Fdn	11.59	12.67
Boston	8.39	9.16
Brwn Fd	3.70	4.04
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.59	15.98
Candn	19.29	21.12
Divld	3.75	4.11
NatW S	10.72	11.74
NY Vnt	15.59	17.07
BusM Fd	7.14	7.82
CG Fd	9.47	10.24
Capamr	8.03	8.80
Capit Inv	3.52	3.86
Capit Shr	6.45	7.07
Cent Shr	12.27	13.41
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.68	12.77
Com St	1.75	1.91
Grwth	5.21	5.69
Incom	7.78	8.50
Specl	1.78	1.95
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	6.99	7.64
Fund	9.37	10.24
Frnt	82.42	86.08
Shrhd	11.55	12.66
Specl	9.29	10.15
Chemcl	17.53	19.16
Colonial:		
Equty	4.27	4.60
Fund	11.20	12.24
Grwth	6.29	6.87
Incom	9.99	10.92
Vent	5.04	5.51
Col Grth	13.03	13.03
ComS Bd	5.07	5.51
Cwlth AB	1.44	1.56
Cwlth C	1.77	1.91
Comp As	9.76	10.70
Compet	6.82	7.47
Comp Bd	9.43	10.25
Comp Fd	10.00	10.87
Comstk	4.37	4.78
Concord	13.07	13.01
Consol In	11.37	11.87
Contl Mi	8.04	8.04
Cont Gth	9.79	9.39
Corp Ldr	15.43	16.99

	Bid	Ask
Cnty Cap	12.79	13.83
Crn WDlv	unavail	
Crn WDal	unavail	
deVgh M	69.37	69.39
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.11	13.23
Delwr	13.15	14.37
Delta	7.25	7.96
Dodg Cox	15.50	15.50
Drexel	14.09	14.09
Dreyf Fd	12.09	12.25
Dreyf Lv	13.69	15.00
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.04	10.97
Grwth	12.42	13.57
Incom	6.25	6.83
Specl	8.99	9.83
Stock	13.66	14.93
Eberst	14.09	15.40
Egret	12.89	14.01
Emrg Sc	6.18	6.75
Energy	13.09	13.09
Entprse	6.38	6.97
Equity	9.32	10.19
Equt Gth	9.03	9.90
Equt Pro	4.05	4.44
Fairfd	10.56	11.54
Farm Bu	10.26	10.26
Fid Dest	7.37	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.21	13.34
Essex	13.77	15.05
Evrst	13.46	14.71
Fidel	16.13	17.63
Purin	10.55	11.53
Salem	5.29	5.75
Trend	23.93	26.16
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	4.30	4.71
Indust	3.88	4.25
Incom	5.97	6.54
Vent	4.37	4.79
FstF Va	11.25	12.30
Fstln Dis	8.16	8.94
Fst InGth	8.89	9.74
Fst InStk	9.60	10.52
Fst Multi	9.08	9.17
Fst Nat	7.68	8.39
Fst Siera	45.64	50.04
Flet Cap	6.25	
Flet Fnd	5.53	
Fla Gth	5.87	6.44
Fnd Gth	4.48	4.90
Founders Group:		
Grwth	15.12	16.52
Incom	13.46	14.71
Mutal	8.78	9.60
Specl	9.68	10.58
Foursq	10.49	11.45
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.80	9.64
Grwth	6.37	6.98
Util	6.52	7.15
Incom	2.16	2.37
Fd frMut	10.21	10.21
Fund Inc Grp:		
Cmrc	9.60	10.49
Impac	7.86	8.59
Ind Trd	12.90	14.10
Pilot	7.50	8.20
Fund Am	8.57	9.39
Gatewy	9.02	9.75
Gen Sec	10.23	10.23
Glbraltr	7.40	7.47
Group Sec:		
Apex F	8.16	8.92
Bal Fd	8.92	9.75
Com St	13.10	14.32
GrthFd A	8.59	9.39
Grth Ind	20.21	20.21
Guardn	25.93	25.93
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.72	5.16
Gth	7.70	8.42
Harbor	8.41	9.19
H&C Fd	12.48	12.48
H&C Lev	10.15	10.15
Hedb Gor	8.00	8.00
Hedge	10.90	11.93
Heritge	2.51	2.74
H Mann	15.57	16.22
Hubsmn	3.50	3.83
ICM Finl	7.84	8.59
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.03	4.40
Incom	4.43	4.84
Tr shrs	12.03	13.15
Tr unit	3.23	
Imp Cap	9.43	10.31
Imp Gth	7.10	7.76
Inc Fd8	7.07	7.75
Indstry	5.21	5.71
INTGN	9.49	10.26

	Bid	Ask
Inv CoA	13.34	14.58
Inv Guid	8.89	8.89
Inves Bos	12.56	13.73
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	4.50	4.89
Mut	10.01	10.88
Prog	4.21	4.57
Stock	19.37	21.06
Select	9.26	9.96
Var Py	7.28	7.91
Inv Resh	4.78	5.2
Istel	20.92	21.57
Ivy	8.34	8.34
J Hncock	7.81	8.49
Johnstn	21.40	21.40
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	9.79	10.74
Cus B1	19.32	20.16
Cus B2	20.04	21.86
Cus B4	8.60	9.39
Cus K1	7.92	8.65
Cus K2	5.08	5.55
Cus S1	18.50	20.19
Cus S2	10.54	11.50
Cus S3	7.87	8.57
Cus S4	4.69	5.12
Polar	3.68	4.03
Knickb	7.40	8.11
Knick Gt	9.52	10.43
Lenox Fd	6.41	7.00
Lex Grth	9.35	10.22
Lex Rsch	15.60	17.05
Liberty	6.20	6.78
Life Stk	5.58	6.09
Life Inv	7.85	8.58
Linc Nat	10.59	11.57
Ling	4.43	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	31.12	31.12
Capit	11.28	11.28
Mut	14.49	14.49
Luth Bro	12.35	13.50
Magna In	8.80	9.70
Manhtn	5.07	5.44
Mkt Grth	6.95	6.95
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.45	9.26
Indep	6.28	6.86
Mass	11.30	12.38
Mass Inc	15.37	16.80
Mass Gth	unavail	
Mass Tr	14.29	15.62
Mates	4.43	4.43
Mathers	13.25	13.25
MidA Mu	5.58	6.10
Moody Cp	12.48	13.64
Moody's	13.21	14.44
MIF Fd	8.97	9.70
MIF Gth	5.59	6.04
MuUS Gv	11.00	11.17
Mu OmG	5.60	6.09
Mu Omln	10.69	11.42
Mut Shrs	16.45	16.45
Mut Trst	2.00	2.00
NEA Mut	10.44	10.65
Nat Ind	10.88	10.88
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.12	12.15
Bond	5.10	5.57
Divid	4.43	4.84
Grwth	9.40	10.27
Pf Stk	7.50	8.20
Incom	5.49	6.00
Stock	8.34	9.11
Nel Grth	9.27	10.08
Neuw Cet	5.93	6.48
Neuw Fd	10.58	10.58
New Wld	13.20	14.43
Newton	15.14	16.65
Nich Strg	12.73	12.73
Noreast	15.60	15.60
Ocngph	7.28	7.28
Omega	6.32	6.44
100 Fund	14.27	15.60
101 Fund	9.50	10.38
One WmS	15.02	15.02
O'Neil	12.04	12.04
Oppenh	8.20	8.96
Opp AIM	11.35	12.40
OTC Sec	10.33	11.23
Pace Fnd	7.77	8.49
Paul Rev	8.36	9.14
Penn Sq	8.26	8.26
Pa Mut	4.90	4.80
Phila	14.65	16.05
Pilgrim	9.97	10.79
Pine St	11.86	11.86
Pion Ent	7.45	8.14
Pion Fnd	12.52	13.68
Pion Inv	10.84	11.85
Pilgrth	12.90	14.10
Price Funds:		
Grwth	24.95	24.95

	Bid	Ask
N Era	10.05	10.05
N Hor	26.31	26.31
Pro Fund	10.45	10.45
Pro Portf	7.10	7.76
Provdnt	4.97	5.43
Prud Sys	10.51	11.48
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	7.72	8.44
Georg	14.44	15.78
Grth	10.06	10.99
Incom	8.19	8.95
Invest	7.56	8.26
Vista	8.28	9.05
Voyag	6.81	7.44
Revere	unavail	
Rinfret	15.50	16.00
Schustr	15.94	17.45
Scuddr Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Spcl	33.55	33.55
Bal	15.76	15.76
Com St	10.21	10.21
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.35	3.67
Invest	8.12	8.90
Ultra	6.93	7.59
Selec Am	9.69	10.48
Sl SpcS	15.81	17.28
Sentl Gth	8.50	9.24
Sham Fd	11.11	11.11
Shear Ap	29.27	31.99
Sh Dan	18.20	18.20
Side	9.69	10.62
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.38	10.25
Invst	11.31	12.36
Trust	9.16	10.01
Smith B	9.73	9.73
Swst Inv	9.36	10.12
Swinv Gt	6.83	7.38
Sover Inv	13.54	14.83
Spctra	6.99	7.66
StFrm Gt	4.75	4.75
Stat St	46.34	46.59
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.73	4.09
Asso F	1.34	1.47
Fiduc	7.05	7.73
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	19.82	19.82
Cap Op	8.98	48.98
Etock	13.90	13.90
Supervisd Inv:		
Grth	7.22	7.91
Sumit	10.65	11.67
Tch	7.54	8.22
Syncr Gt	9.61	10.50
TMR Ap	12.41	13.56
Teachrs	10.27	10.70
Tchnel	3.89	4.25
Temp Gt	24.54	26.82
Towr MR	5.42	5.92
Tran Cap	7.55	8.20
Trav Eq	10.22	11.17
Tudor Fd	12.09	13.21
TwnC Gt	2.91	3.19
TwnC Inc	4.04	4.43
Unif Mut	10.34	11.30
Unifd	10.14	11.08
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.06	15.37
Nat Inp	7.55	8.36
Un Cap	9.85	10.77
Whih	12.74	13.92
United Funds:		
Accm	7.35	8.05
Incom	13.74	15.06
Scln	7.70	8.44
Vang	9.45	10.36
UFd Can	7.36	8.04
Wash Mu	13.04	14.25
Wllm	11.84	12.94
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	6.79	7.44
Incom	5.26	5.76
Spl Sit	5.65	6.19
VnceS spl	8.52	9.31
Vandrbt	7.06	7.72
Vangd	4.66	5.09
Morg	10.62	11.61
Viking	6.36	6.91
Wellst	12.57	13.74
WallSt In	9.89	10.81
Windr	10.01	10.94
Wellingtn Group:		
Techy	8.13	
Var IndP	4.96	5.39
Explr	20.71	22.03
Trust	11.41	12.47
Wst Ind	unavail	
Wincp Fd	[illegible]	
Wincp Fd	5.38	5.88
Winfield	4.35	4.75
Wisc Fd	6.65	7.28
Worth	2.86	2.86

ne Dollar—

ms worth yesterday:

ian schillings......	25.889
n francs........	49.63
h pound ($ per £)	2.4193
dian dollars.....	1.01
h crowns.....	7.4875
guilders.....	3.5960
sh marks.....	4.16
h francs.....	5.51775
an marks.....	3.63
drachmas.....	30.00
n lire.....	623.20
an pesos.....	12.50
egian crowns.....	7.1408
guese escudos.....	28.537
sh pesetas.....	69.58
sh crowns.....	5.1664
francs.....	4.2965

above rates are yesterday's buying rates on local ex... They exclude local commis... and slight variations depending type of transaction.

ign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
m..	121.4	120.4	121.4	112.8
...	100.19	100.61	100.61	93.14
...	144.08	145.28	145.28	119.43
30..	335.7	332.4	348.9	321.9
500	142.08	140.52	143.08	126.92
...	59.00	58.28	59.00	54.34
... Strike	103.3	104.7	99.8	
...	503.11	499.84	518.51	487.03
a)..	160.09	169.55	180.19	148.08
b)..	2166.69	2166.84	2173.28	1981.74
...	328.2	329.0	328.8	307.3

(o) old.

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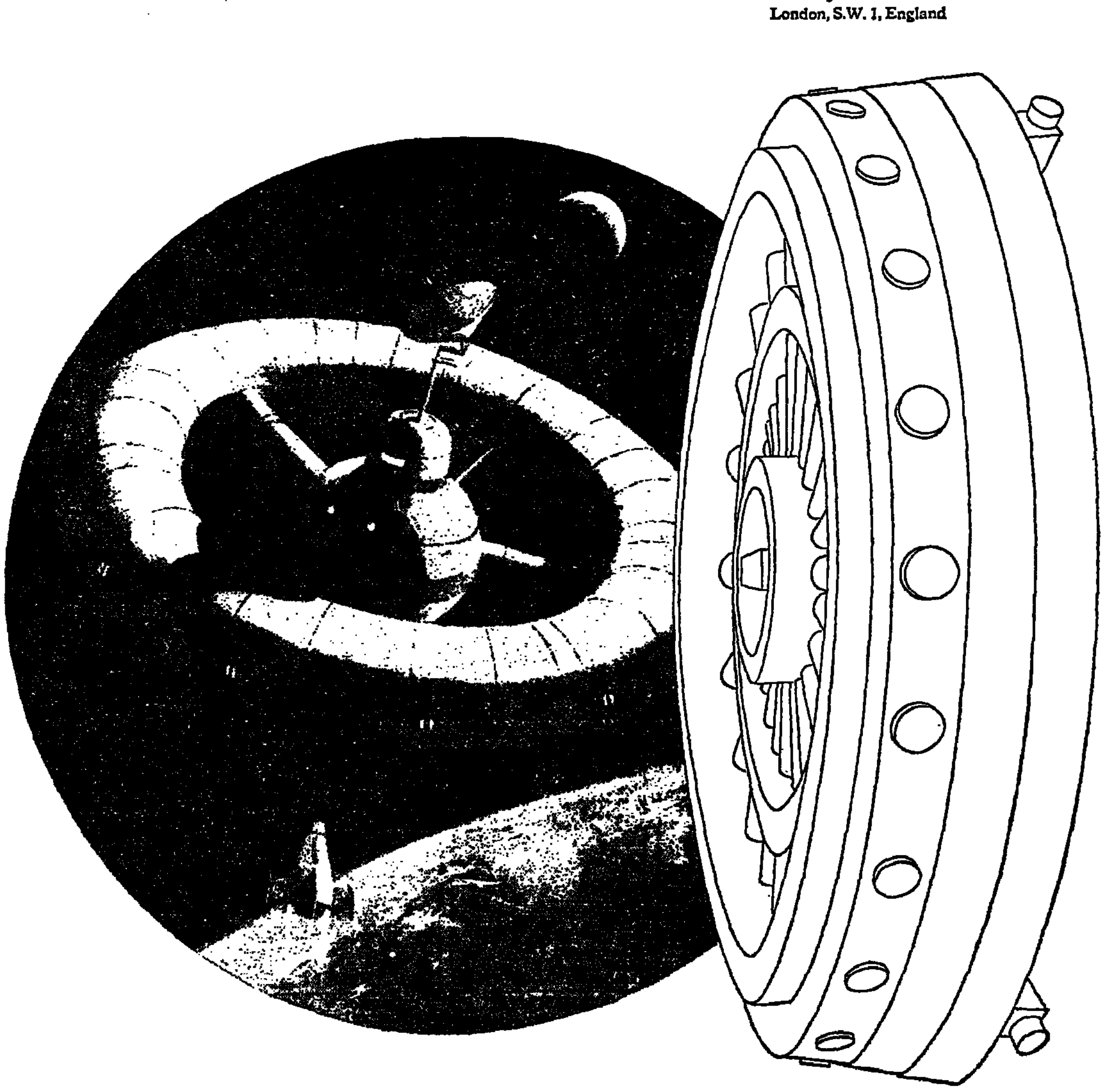
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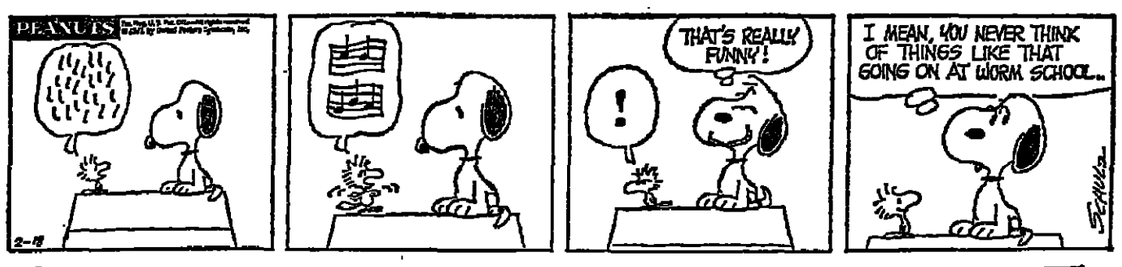
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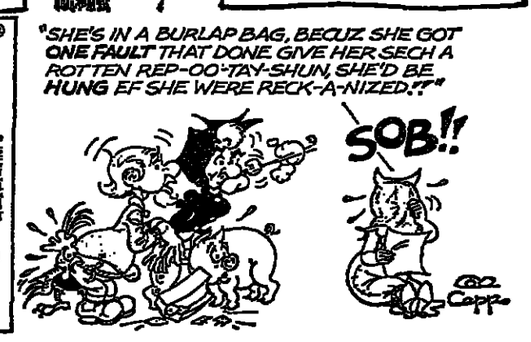


B.C.



L'IL ABNER





BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal three of North's bids were asking bids and a fourth might be placed in the same category.

The players were using the Precision System, including several asking bids that are optional features of the system. The opening was a weak *no-trump, promising* 13 to 15 points, and the two-diamond response was "Forcing Stayman," which could be regarded as an asking bid.

Three spades asked about the quality of the spades, and South showed one of the three top honors by his response. North's next two bids were further asking bids, and elicited the information that South had second-round control of diamonds and first-round control of clubs.

North's six-diamond bid was meant to suggest a possible final contract, but the interpretation was not clear and South played safe by reverting to six spades. Declarer won the opening heart lead with the ace in dummy and cashing the ace and queen of spades.

A third trump lead would have been premature at this point. South cashed his three club winners, discarding the heart queen from dummy, and reached this position:

	NORTH ♠ J6 ♡ — ◇ AJ984 ♣ —	
WEST ♠ — ♡ 8754 ◇ 1062 ♣ —		EAST ♠ 108 ♡ KJ ◇ Q3 ♣ J
	SOUTH ♠ K9 ♡ H0 ◇ K75 ♣ 4	

He then played the diamond five to dummy's eight. East's queen won, and he returned the heart king. Dummy's spade jack was used to ruff, and the marked spade finesse was taken. East's last trump was drawn and the contract was claimed.

	NORTH ♠ AQJ6 ♡ AQ ◇ AJ984 ♣ 82	
WEST ♠ 5 ♡ 987543 ◇ 1062 ♣ 1076		EAST ♠ 10843 ♡ KJ6 ◇ Q3 ♣ J953
	SOUTH (D) ♠ K972 ♡ 102 ◇ K75 ♣ AKQ4	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	N	T		A	T	O	L	L		E	M	M	A
O	V	E	R		C	E	A	S	E		N	E	A	R
T	O	R	E		T	A	T	U	M		R	A	M	I
S	N	O	B	B	I	S	H		O	R	A	T	E	D
			L	I	O	N	E		S	N	A	P		
A	D	D	I	N	G		S	C	A	T	T	I	E	R	S
B	R	I	N	E		G	L	A	D	E		L	O	Y
L	O	N	G		F	L	A	R	E		F	A	U	N
E	V	A		S	U	A	V	E		C	A	N	T	O
R	E	H	E	A	R	S	E		S	A	N	D	E	D
			A	L	L	S		S	A	L	T			
S	T	E	R	E	O		A	N	I	M	A	T	O	R
T	A	R	N		U	N	T	I	L		S	E	M	I
A	P	I	E		G	E	O	D	E		I	R	I	S
R	E	E	D		H	O	M	E	R		A	N	T	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

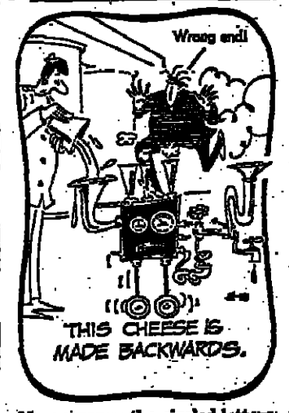
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ADYLL

MUFER

NOAZAM

CHROID



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ONION AWOKE TEAPOT SADIST

Answer: *What the bank robber did when he had trouble remembering*—TOOK "NOTES"

BOOKS

MAXIMUM SECURITY WARD 1964-1970

By Ramon Guthrie. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 143 pp. $4

UPLANDS

New Poems.

By A.R. Ammons. Norton. 68 pp. $5.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THERE is a built-in scenario in Ramon Guthrie's new book of poems. A man old enough to have memories of two World Wars is seized with an illness sufficiently severe to land him in the intensive care ward of a hospital. And what with the long restless night hours, when even dawn is "a more malignant hour of night," and the long intrusive days, the poet has the time to look back and to sum up for himself what he believes, what strengthened him, and what values he cherishes in others. The book is not a nostalgic run-through of pleasant memories, for as it certainly is not a sickly collection from the hospital of breathing resignation and forgiveness. Nor is it a confession in the sense that we have come to expect. It is free of dossier crises and the be-all and end-all of intensive concern with one's physical or psychological state.

The hospital experiences, realistically described often with considerable humor, are the occasion, sometimes the subjects, but never really the themes of his work. For Mr. Guthrie is more conscious of himself as existing in history, as both a participant and observer of the conflicts men have engaged in to make the world better. Rather than counting stitches, he wonders whether with greed, cruelty and slaughter rampant in the world, it is good to be born human at all: "Given any choice, I should rather have been begotten by a dog-fox on a vixen . . . or not to have been begotten at all." And he can check off the many times when he wanted to resign or at least apologize for being one of the human race.

The race of
napalm Santa Clauses!
Sheep-herded by glib lies that greed concocts,
he-harpies safely out of sight and sound
cheerily showering some thousand tons of bombs
on the innocent helpless to strike back,
pointless despoilers and defilers . . .

But simple existential speculation is profitless and he is buoyed up by the memory of those who in the words of Stephen Spender "left the vivid air signed with their honor": Robert Desnos, Louis Michel and all those others, unnamed and unnumbered, the anointed he calls them in a Biblical phrase, who differed from their neighbors "by speaking out when others kept silent, / saying no when others are giving their dull assent."

He salutes the quiet heroes, men with talent or without, like Cézanne or his friend Yorick, the hopeless artist, who would not be turned aside from the only thing that gave meaning to their existence. In a dramatic passage, he describes how Yorick turned white when it was suggested that he stop painting.

They are the good and brave people
They have faith without hope
or hope without faith, or both without either.

Scattered among these speculations are memories of the French war ace, Georges Guynemer, of Hemingway, of his mother testing God through blasphemy, of his pious friends, Paddy and Mim, preparing a heaven for him he didn't believe in.

The verse is energetic, direct, colloquial, a little rough-hewn, always stressing the statement rather than the niceties of expression. The lines are so charged with thought, there is rarely time for the pictorial, the mellifluous phrase. Life is too short, the burnishing can come later. And because so many depend on human encounters, they have a topical interest—a quality that can often become the victim of time.

Like true art songs, A. R. Ammons's poems are brief without being small. They have weight and solidity, a resonance and compactness that have nothing to do with size. They also have a certain hardness of outlook because the poet refuses to be sentimental or self-illusory about what he sees. Nature figures prominently in his poems, not the nature of flower and fragrance but of root, dung and dirt, of fissures and erosive stream beds.

the earthworm hoe-split bleeds
against a damp black clump.

What he sees he renders fully without retouching. He steps away from the vast and the grand, finding all he needs in small objects thoroughly observed and truly rendered.

And what follows from what he sees has an exact rightness about it. What better definition of classic than in the line of the poem of that title that describes the water that survives in motion. He can follow an image to its end, and the result is an almost faultless poem:

The reeds give
way to the
wind and give
the wind away.

He enjoys verbal play, alliterative fun and games, puns and bawdy. He can line up "chunks of cantaloupe, peach slices, blueberries" and take up not their flavor but their "cool coloring in a glass cup," just enough of a switch in the senses to revive the original freshness. A poem such as "Needs," which could easily have disintegrated to a juxtaposition of related objects, becomes a spondaic series of lines as tough as the mechanism themselves.

He makes his poems out of the small irreductible things of the world, but the world lives in them: "In my yard's more wordage than I can read."

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

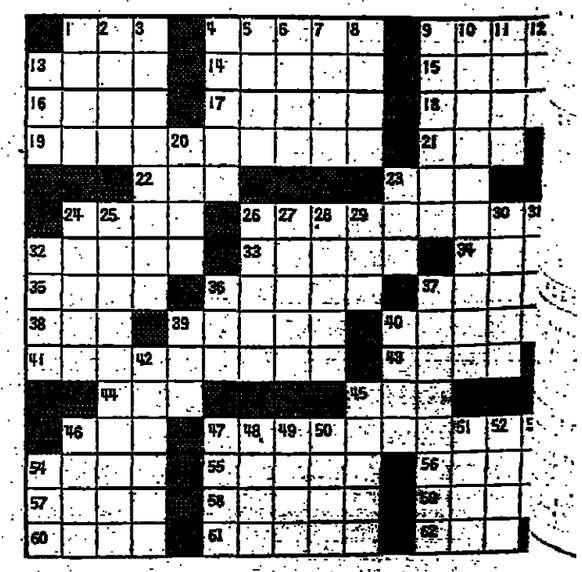
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Army off.
4 African tribesman
9 Discordant
13 Marco
14 French passion
15 Fictional gumshoe
16 Greenland settlement
17 Granite center
18 Attention-getter
19 "—— comes marching . . ."
21 Genetic initials
22 Follower of boo
23 Mauna ——
24 Lamech's wife
26 Britishers
32 Deck
33 Herb genus
34 —— volente
35 "The —— thickens"
36 Soap substitute
37 Card round
38 Express
39 Anoint
40 Feather
41 Texas rancher
43 Global area
44 Harem chamber
45 Timetable abbr.
46 Pronoun
47 Sherwood Forest man
54 Succeeds
55 Worship
56 Obsolescent wedding word
57 Public houses
58 Dawdler
59 Flaw
60 Duchess of Alva painter
61 Glorified
62 Man's nickname

DOWN

1 —— eaten
2 Wings
3 Declaration signer
4 Hindu mister
5 Eastern nurse
6 Norse goddess of fate
7 Vaudeville act
8 Nobel chemist
9 Tinder
10 Priscilla and spouse
11 ——hearty meal
12 Gypsy man
13 Right church, wrong ——
20 Saint or Prester
23 Wts.
24 Unrehearsed
25 Stage ——
26 Bandit brothers
27 Convex molding
28 Hokinson or Hayes
29 Wind direction
30 Inclined, in London
31 East Indian herb
32 Be —— to a boy
36 Harding of films
37 Certain kind of letter
39 Triumphant cry
40 Marquette
42 Black Sea port
45 Brisk
46 Of an Asian race: Prefix
47 Dear one
48 Joss
49 Drink heavily
50 Very, in Versailles
51 Musical instrument
52 Arrested
53 American humorist
54 British court wear



حكذا من الأصل

(Would You Believe No. 3?)

..core 7-4—Now Pick ..he Sport: 1. Hockey 2. Football 3. Basketball

From Wire Dispatches

..EW YORK, Feb. 17.—The final ..e was Tennessee State 7, Ogle..pe 4 and no runs crossed the ..e, no touchdowns were scored ..they didn't use ice skates. It ..slowdown basketball.

..glethorpe had been smashed ..ier this year, 82-43, by Ten..ee State, the nation's No. 3-..ed small college basketball ..., and planned a slowdown on ..r home court to try and reverse ..outcome this time. It didn't ...

..nnessee State raced to a 2-0 .. in the opening seconds on ..d Neal's basket, then sat back ..e Oglethorpe played slowdown ..nearly 16 minutes before a ..pass gave the Tigers the ball, ..h Ron Dorsey converted into ..0 halftime lead.

..alk about cold—this was a .., deep freeze," said Ed Martin, ..Tennessee State coach. "I'll ..you, there was a lot of ice ..there . . . but when we got those four points, I knew the pressure was on them. So we just sat back and waited."

The Atlanta school took the second-half tip-off and held the ball for nearly 17 minutes before Terry Shell's field goal cut the Tigers' lead in half. But three Tennessee State free throws in the closing minutes wrapped it up while Oglethorpe managed only a basket by Larry Walker.

"This is the first time I've been involved in a game like this," Martin said—but the Oglethorpe coach, Tommy Norwood, is no stranger to such goings on. He played for Oglethorpe when the team beat Jacksonville, 30-14—after going in the dressing room at halftime with a scoreless tie.

"If I did this in Nashville, they'd run me outa town," Martin said.

In last night's more conventional games, Ohio State rallied to beat Wisconsin, 79-71; Texas Tech ran away from Texas, 70-55; Purdue nipped Illinois, 73-70; Indiana routed Michigan State, 90-76; Duke coasted by Davidson, 64-55, and Georgetown edged Boston College, 67-66.

Wisconsin surprised Ohio State by taking a 41-39 half-time lead. Then, after the Badgers widened the margin to 54-45, Allen Hornyak went to work, hitting 17 of his game-high 26 points as the Buckeyes charged back.

Texas Tech and Texas were deadlocked, 49-49, midway in the second half before the Longhorns fell apart, failing to score for nearly nine minutes as Tech ran up a 62-49 lead. Greg Owry of the Red Raiders and Jimmy Blacklock of Texas shared scoring honors with 20 apiece.

Purdue's Dennis Gamauf put the Boilermakers ahead of Illinois to stay, 69-68, with a basket in the fading minutes, then sealed the triumph with four free throws.

Indiana used a zone press on defense to break Michigan State's slowdown offense and George McGinnis's 37 points to run away from the Spartans.

UPI COACHES' POLL

(The top college basketball teams with number of first-place votes and records, through Sunday, Feb. 14, in parentheses.)

1. UCLA (17)		(18-1)	318
2. Marquette (13)		(20-0)	298
3. Southern Cal. (3)		(18-1)	276
4. Pennsylvania		(20-0)	227
5. Kansas (1)		(18-1)	214
6. Jacksonville		(19-2)	161
7. West. Kentucky		(16-4)	58
8. Michigan		(13-4)	51
9. South Carolina		(14-4)	49
10. North Carolina		(16-3)	45
11. LaSalle		(17-2)	41
12. Duquesne		(17-3)	31
13. Fordham		(18-1)	29
14. Kentucky		(16-4)	12
15. Utah St.		(19-4)	10
16. Louisville		(15-4)	9
17. Villanova		(18-6)	7
Houston		(17-4)	7
Notre Dame		(15-6)	7

Others receiving five or more points—Brigham Young.

..BA Ruling ..ets Haywood ..n Sidelines

..W YORK, Feb. 17 (AP).—..er Kennedy, commissioner of ..National Basketball Associa..today disapproved the con.. of Spencer Haywood, who had ..ed from Denver of the Amer.. Basketball Association to ..le of the NBA this season.

..nnedy said that on the basis ..e decision of the Ninth Circuit ..t of Appeals in San Francisco ..rday he has sent the follow..telegram to the Seattle club: ..pencer Haywood's player con..; is hereby disapproved on the ..nd that he is not yet eligible ..lay in the National Basketball ..ciation.

..ny appearance by him tonight ..hereafter in, or in connection .., an NBA game, will be con..red a willful violation of the ..visions of the constitution and ..aws of the NBA.

..This is without prejudice to any ..ion the board of governors may ..eafter lawfully take with ..pect to Seattle's past conduct." ..Kennedy stated that he is not ..mitted under court order to take ..other disciplinary action at ..time.

..e Supersonics are scheduled ..meet Portland at Seattle ..ht.

..sterday, a federal court gave ..BA permission to penalize the ..s.

..est Finds Shooting Touch ..o Keep Knicks in Slump

..ANGELES, Feb. 17 (UPI).—..West came out of his slump ..mply prolonged one for New ...

..t, who had been hitting on ..6 percent of his shots during ..st three games, scored 19 ..game-high 31 points in the ..quarter last night to lead ..os Angeles Lakers to a 130-..ctory over the Knicks. The ..was New York's seventh in ..t eight games.

..haven't had a slump like ..eight years," said West, one ..e National Basketball As..on all-time star back-court-.. He had been held to only six points in one game and 21 in another, both well under his season's average.

"If you have a reputation as a scorer, people don't seem to look at anything else you do," West said.

West, forced to the bench with four fouls late in the first half, stormed back in the third period to pull the Lakers from a 57-54 half-time deficit. The Lakers outscored the Knicks, 21-4, in one stretch of the third period to build a lead and Gail Goodrich drilled in nine points in a 2 1/2 minute span in the last quarter to put the game out of reach.



United Press International.

ON EDGE—The Swiss ski team sharpens the edges of their skis before going out for practice run in Sugarloaf, Maine. On left is coach Hans Peter Muller, in center downhill specialist Jean-Daniel Daetwyler, and on right Bernhard Russi, who was a recent giant slalom winner.

Ski World Moves to U.S.

KINGFIELD, Maine, Feb. 17.—The World Cup ski scene has moved to the United States with one of the busiest weekends of the season. There will be three women's events—two downhills and a giant slalom—and two men's races—a downhill and giant slalom—in Sugarloaf, Maine.

Tomorrow's women's downhill was originally scheduled for Murren, Switzerland, two weeks ago, but poor skiing conditions caused the switch.

Sugarloaf general manager Harry Baxter said his course was in excellent shape. Thirty hours of rain over the weekend turned a cover of snow to ice, forming an ideal base for three inches of wet snow that fell later. This, Baxter said, created a perfect surface for the race.

Trade and Money Demands Welcome Baseball's Spring

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP).—Pitcher Bill Zepp wants to be traded and infielder Larry Brown is sure he's going to be traded. Both are among a healthy number of unsigned major leaguers who could give baseball general managers a few headaches over the next few weeks.

Zepp, who was born in Detroit, and still lives there, has a problem because he works for Minnesota. He would prefer, of course, to work for Detroit and has suggested as much to both the Twins and Tigers. So far, however, no deal. And Zepp says unless the Tigers and Twins can get together on one, he won't play baseball this summer.

Some of the other holdouts don't come on quite that strongly but they make no secret of their unhappiness with the contract terms the general managers have been offering.

Brown, Cleveland's veteran infielder, wants $34,000—$5,000 more than the Indians are offering. "I'm sure they'll trade me," said Brown, "after all that has happened. All I can do in the meantime is sit and wait."

The Indians also have major numbers problems with pitchers Sam McDowell and Dennis Higgins, outfielder Vada Pinson and catcher Ray Fosse.

McDowell wants $100,000. "I don't want to talk about it much now," he said, "but it sure looks like I'm going to be late. It's up to the club. I'm very anxious to get to Tucson and get ready but I absolutely won't go until the day I sign."

In Baltimore, Dave McNally and Boog Powell are among the unsigned. McNally, always a tough bargainer, could be shooting for $100,000 after his third straight 20-victory season. Powell's Most Valuable Player award could earn him close to that amount, too.

National League MVP Johnny Bench has been talking about a $500,000 three-year contract but he isn't the only problem the Reds face. Pete Rose is reportedly asking $250,000 for two years and Tony Perez thinks $110,000 sounds very nice. Bobbie Tolan, out indefinitely with a torn Achilles tendon says he wants no part of a provisional contract based on how much he can play in 1971, which the Reds have offered him.

Outfielder Billy Williams and pitcher Ferguson Jenkins both have let the Chicago Cubs know they'd like to see six figures on their '71 contracts. Jenkins has hired a lawyer to help him with negotiations.

Yaz says when he signs he'll be baseball's highest paid player, Johnny Bench was unavailable for a comment on that piece of information.

Beats Teenager in U.S. Indoor

Nastase Advances After Scare

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 17 (AP).—A left-handed teenager who Pancho Gonzales says is the best young player in America threw a scare into defending champion Ilie Nastase last night before losing to the Romanian in the second round of the $50,000 U.S. national indoor open tennis championships.

Jimmy Connors, 18, from Belleville, Ill., forced Nastase to rally for a 5-7, 6-4, 6-2 victory.

Connors, a left-hander, broke the last of his three rackets at a crucial point in the second set, and the turning point came when he was using an unfamiliar racket borrowed from Ronnie Barnes of Brazil.

Before that, Connors overpowered Nastase in the first set to win the favor of the 2,300 spectators to whom Nastase is somewhat of a local hero.

The second set opened even on service until Connors broke his racket with the score 4-4. Nastase broke through in the next game and held the advantage to win the set.

Nastase quickly broke Connors in the first and seventh games of the final set, as the youngster appeared to be tiring from the fast pace he set.

In the highlight of yesterday's afternoon matches, unseeded Jaime Fillol of Chile upset the tournament's No. 3 ranked foreign player, Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 7-5.

Of the other Americans in competition yesterday, two were knocked out of play and one advanced to the third round.

Left-handed Jim McManus of Berkeley, Calif., was defeated by Spanish Davis Cupper Juan Gisbert, 7-8, 4-6, 6-2, with six of the eight games in the third set resulting in service breaks.

Tom Gorman of Seattle, one of the rising stars on the U.S. tennis scene, defeated Jeff Borowiak of Los Angeles, 6-4, 6-7, 7-6.

Laver Places Weight of Loss On Light Ball

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Rod Laver, who suffered a rare setback in the finals of the Philadelphia international indoor tennis championships Sunday, said that part of the reason for his defeat to John Newcombe had to do with the weight of the ball.

Laver lost 7-6, 7-6, 6-4 to Newcombe but suggested that a heavier ball would have been more to his liking.

"We were using a very light ball which changed the game and John was fortunate enough to hit some good serves," said Laver. "The heavier ball we have been using in the classic fluffs up and makes it better for the players and the spectators as well."

Dennis Ralston, who will be Laver's opponent tomorrow night in the classic series, felt that the scheduling at Philadelphia hurt Laver more than anything.

"Rod had played the night before and he had to get up and play the next day at 1 p.m. This put him at quite a disadvantage," said Ralston.

"But there's also Newcombe's tremendous self-confidence to consider. If you asked 100 players who is the No. 1 tennis player in the world, 99 would pick Laver and the other one would pick Newcombe. The one who would do that is Newcombe."

College Basketball

East

Slippery Rock 97, Alliance 78.
Hunter 72, Brooklyn Coll. 59.
Upsala 93, Stevens Tech 60.
Williams 92, Union (N.Y.) 85.
St. Peter's (N.J.) 85, Lemoyne 53.
Worcester Poly 78, Trinity (Conn.) 73.
Lowell Tech 86, Brandeis 83.
Adelphi 60, F. Dickinson (Mad.) 58.
Springfield 65, Mass. 62.

South

Georgetown (D.C.) 67, Boston Coll. 66.
Duke 64, Davidson 55.
Wash. & Lee 75, Bridgewater (Va.) 70.
William & Mary 85, VMI 69.
Catholic U. 78, Canisius 70.
Citadel 78, Richmond 63.
Furman 88, Tenn.-Chattan. 86.
Tenn. St. 7, Oglethorpe 4.
J.C. Smith 88, Fayetteville 82.
Norfolk St. 118, St. Paul's 80.
Wake Forest 74, Clemson 87.
Transylvania 99, Union (Ky.) 75.
Morgan St. 78, Howard (D.C.) 74.
Wash. & Lee 73, Bridgewater 70.

Midwest

Indiana 90, Michigan St. 76.
Ohio St. 79, Wisconsin 71.
Purdue 73, Illinois 70.
DePaul 81, Wisc. (Milw.) 66.
Minnesota 88, Iowa 76.
Franklin 67, Hanover 64.
Oberlin 65, Kenyon 61.
McPherson 53, Ottawa 54.
Doane 60, Concordia (Neb.) 59.
Ohio Univ. 86, Marshall 84.

Southwest

Baylor 73, Rice 71.
TCU 92, Arkansas 86.
Texas Tech 70, Texas 55.
SMU 85, Tex. A. & M. 78.

Far West

Nebraska 65, Colorado 63.
Colo. Coll. 79, Colo. Mines 60.
Portland St. 109, Seattle 93.
Fresno St. 105, San Jose St. 82.
San Francisco St. 73, Hayward St. 62.

USGA to Review Status Of the Amateur Golfer

By Lincoln A. Werden

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT).—Golfing amateurs have petitioned the United States Golf Association for a review of the amateur code, Philip Strubing, president of the organization, disclosed yesterday.

Before presenting the United States Open award to Tony Jacklin of England at the Metropolitan Golf Writers' dinner at the Hotel Americana, Strubing announced that a meeting between officials and amateur golfers would be held in Augusta, Ga., before the Masters tournament on May 7.

Strubing indicated that Steve Melynk, the 1969 national amateur titleholder from Jacksonville, Fla., had been the chief spokesman in suggesting a get-together on the rules. Melynk is under a three-month suspension, which ends in March, for accepting six dozen golf balls gratuitously from a manufacturer during the 1970 Masters.

The USGA president expressed sympathy with the problems of the amateur. "How do you make a living, stay an amateur and play a lot of golf?" he asked. "However, we don't think anyone should be called an amateur if he uses his talent to make money."

Strubing conceded that there had been pressure to relax rules in favor of allowing amateurs to receive expenses and free equipment.

"We're not persuaded it's a good thing," he said. "We think relaxation of the rules would be detrimental to the game. Where to draw the line is a difficult problem."

In addition to Jacklin's award, Joseph C. Dey jr., commissioner of professional golf, presented the Gold Tee award to Billy Casper as a "master of a great game whose continued unselfishness contributes to the glory of the sport."

Casper also received the Golf Writers of America Player-of-the-Year award after winning four 1970 events on the tour.

Capt. Alan Shepard jr.'s recent golf feat on the moon also was saluted. Dr. Thomas Paine, former administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, accepted the Mulligan award for Shepard. The astronaut, who missed his first shot on the moon but connected on two other attempts, was cited "for introducing an entirely new sphere to the game by becoming the first moon golfer with a 6-iron shot that went miles and miles."

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Los Angeles 120, New York 115 (West 31, Goodrich 27; Reed 23, Bradley 20)
Phoenix 119, Boston 116 (Hawkins 27, Silas 23; Havlicek 39, Cowens 25).
Cincinnati 109, Portland 102 (Van Arsdale 29, Van Lier 29; Petrie 21, Barnett 21).
Chicago 115, Atlanta 102 (Sloan 23, Walker 21; Hudson 25, Bellamy 22).
Detroit 110, Baltimore 95 (Lanier 32, Walker 16; Unseld 25, Monroe 22).
Milwaukee 135, Buffalo 103 (Alcindor 33, Smith 25; May 34, Kauffman 27).

ABA Result

Tuesday's Game

Denver 125, Memphis 120 (Cannon 31, Beck 20; J. Jones 35, St. Jones 25).

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

Vancouver 5, Boston 4 (Paiement 3, Hall, Cullen; Orr, Esposito, Bucyk, Hodge).
St. Louis 5, California 1 (Huck, Sutherland, McCreary, Picard, St. Marseille; Jarrett).

The Scoreboard

STOCK-CAR RACING—At Daytona Beach, Fla., Richard Petty, who has won more money at stock-car racing than anyone else, captured the Daytona 500 to become the first three-time victor in that annual race for late-model stock cars. It was Petty's 120th victory in 13 seasons of competition in this class.

Petty's 1971 Plymouth was one of only two factory-backed cars in the 40-car field. The other half of the Petty factory team, a 1971 Dodge driven by Buddy Baker, finished second. A.J. Foyt ran third in a '71 Mercury.

Petty's time was three hours 24 minutes 41 seconds for an average speed of 144.456 miles an hour. He won $45,000.

Dead Bengal Claws Cincinnati (It's Only a Rug)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Cincinnati Bengals publicity director Al Helm has said he never wants to "see a dead tiger again" after the furor caused by a Bengal tiger rug in the office of head coach Paul Brown.

Brown received the rug shortly after he set up office here more than three years ago. It was a gift from an oil company executive who shot it during a hunting trip to India.

"When he moved into the new office, somebody thought the rug would look nice in the head coach's office," said Helm.

A photograph taken of the rug was printed in numerous newspapers. That's when it all started.

"A lot of people were very upset," said Helm. "We heard from Florida, California, everywhere. People wrote saying there are only something like 539 Bengal tigers supposed to be left in the world.

"One man wrote, 'If you were a great football player, how would you like to have your head on somebody's floor?'"

Owner of Rams Says Allen Spent Too Much Money

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (AP).—Los Angeles Rams owner Daniel F. Reeves, in a copyrighted story in the Los Angeles Times, has broken his silence on the firing of coach George Allen and said Allen lied, violated the National Football League constitution and spent excessive amounts of money.

Reeves said he was speaking out "so the Rams players and fans will know the facts."

Allen, hired by the Washington Redskins after Reeves fired him last December, had accused the Rams owner of not allowing him a free hand in club operations and of planting rumors during the 1970 season that Allen was "finished."

"I am hurt by the damage caused the Rams by these false charges," said Reeves.

Reeves said in New York that the Rams had prevented Allen from trading Les Josephson and once overruled a trade for Diron Talbert.

Reeves said Allen was refused a bonus after the 1970 season partly because Allen had placed the Rams in violation by the signing of Jack Pardee to a bonus agreement outside the player's regular contract and never filing that contract with the club or league office.

In the Long Run, Moore Picks Frazier

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 17 (UPI).—According to former boxing great Archie Moore, Muhammad Ali will be in big trouble if his heavyweight championship fight with Joe Frazier goes more than five rounds.

The former light-heavyweight champion and heavyweight title contender said, "I think Joe Frazier is the greatest heavyweight since Jack Johnson. He's a super (Rocky) Marciano. He throws more punches and hits more."

He said Ali may cut Frazier during the first three rounds of their March 8 title go, but if it lasts past five Ali is in trouble "because the pace is going to be fantastic."

The statement came yesterday during a debate between Moore and former heavyweight Charlie Powell.

"I fought Ali before he won the title and I've boxed with Frazier," Powell said. "They have a contrast in styles which will make it a tremendous fight."

Powell, promoting closed-circuit television of the fight, told a luncheon meeting that he could not bet on the outcome because so many things could happen. But, he added, Ali would stand the better chance in the long run.

Moore, who was in the audience, leaped up to challenge the statement and was invited to the podium.

"How is Ali going to slow Frazier down?" Moore asked Powell. "Frazier constantly applies pressure until they're exhausted. He goes for the body and slows the guy down."

Powell replied, "Archie, I've watched you and sat and talked to you and you always told me the left jab was the greatest punch in boxing. Ali has the best left jab in boxing and he uses it to escape and rest."

Moore pointed out that Ali showed he did not know how to cover up when he fought Oscar Bonavena. Moore once trained Ali, or Cassius Clay as he was known then, at his "salt mines" in the north section of San Diego County.

"He was quick to learn then," Moore said. "But then he became bored when I asked him to sacrifice some of his speed for solid punching and to learn in-fighting."

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MATURE SALESMAN seeks position Paris. Bilingual French-English. Will travel. Box 8,648, Herald, Paris.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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STUDENT with driver's license for driving & errands, several hours weekly. Paris: KLE. 05-11, office.

Art Buchwald

Hanoi on the Ropes

WASHINGTON. — Whenever something new happens in the Indochina war, I always seek out my dear friend Joseph Wallstop, the dean of the hawk columnists.



Buchwald

Late last fall, as the war was winding down, Joe had become more and more depressed, so I didn't know what mood I'd find him in. Happily, when I went down to his war room located in the basement of his house, I found him dancing a jig.

"Joe," I said, "you're your old self again."

"They've finally listened to me," Joe said gleefully. "I've wanted to invade Laos for four years."

* * *

"That's wonderful, Joe," I said. "It must be great to see a dream come true."

"I didn't think President Nixon had the guts," Joe said. "But, thank God, he has finally bought my plan. Hanoi will be on the ropes in a matter of weeks."

"I thought you told everyone Hanoi was on the ropes after *the Tet offensive*."

"They *were* on the ropes," Joe said. "But *they* didn't know it. I still maintain the Tet offensive was the biggest allied victory of the war."

* * *

"Bigger than the invasion of Cambodia?" I said.

"Cambodia was different. In Cambodia I wiped out all the Communist sanctuaries that were supplying the Reds in South Vietnam."

"But if you wiped out all the Communist sanctuaries, why did you have to go into Laos?"

"Because, you idiot, Hanoi is hurting, so they're sending everything down the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Once I interdict the Ho Chi Minh Trail, I'll have the Commies on the ropes again."

"Unless they think of something else," I said.

* * *

"Come over here," Joe said. He took me over to a very large table which had a relief map of Southeast Asia on it. He had flags all over it: green for allied troops, red for Communist troops and blue for American aircraft. He even had a miniature Sixth Fleet which he could push around the table.

He put on his campaign hat and said: "This is what I want to do: I want to bomb everything in Cambodia and Laos. That may force Hanoi to send their stuff through Thailand."

"Why, it's the old interdiction ploy," I said.

"Exactly. This will give me an excuse to invade Thailand. Once I'm in Thailand, I'll give General Abrams time to shape up the South Vietnamese Army so they can invade North Vietnam."

Joe moved the green flags across the DMZ.

"You mean you're going to invade North Vietnam?"

"What choice do I have?" Joe *replied*. "Once I clean out the sanctuaries in North Vietnam, Hanoi will be on the ropes."

"So they'll sue for peace?" I said excitedly.

"No, they won't," he said disgustedly. "They'll ask the Chinese to intervene."

"Joe," I said nervously. "You're moving the green flags up to the Chinese border. You're not thinking of sending the South Vietnamese into China?"

"Why not?" said Joe. "That's where all the supplies are coming from."

A red phone in the corner rang urgently and Joe picked it up. "Yes, Mr. President. You're doing fine. Just fine. *Once you secure the Ho Chi* Minh Trail, call me back and I'll tell you what to do next."

£5 Australian Coin Auctioned for £4,600

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP).—An Australian gold coin worth £5 when minted in 1852 sold at auction here today for £4,600.

The 22-karat gold coin is one of only seven known to have been struck. It carries the lettering "Government assay office, Adelaide." Spink, the London dealers, bought it at a sale of coins at Sotheby's auction house.

'Oh we sing of Lydia Pinkham
And her love for the human race.
She invented a vegetable compound,
and the label bears her face.'

The Pinkham Papers!

By Israel Shenker



CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT).—It was the face that launched a thousand nips. Features composed, eternally 57, Lydia E. Pinkham peered thus from the label of her Vegetable Compound, promising women relief from the afflictions of their sex—and delivering just enough to win fame and fortune.

Those pioneer 19th and early 20th-century days of women's liberation now rest secure. For the papers of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. have been donated by grandson Daniel Pinkham to the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College. They are now being catalogued and should be ready for outside scholars by year's end.

"The Harvard Business School was envious of us when we got all these records," said Mrs. M. Adolphus Cheek jr., director of the library, savoring the wonders of 107 ledgers, the cash books, posters, pamphlets and files. There is even what Barbara Haber, a Schlesinger librarian, called "a first-edition bottle."

Its message was as plain as Lydia's face on the label: "A sure cure for Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the womb, and all Female Weaknesses, including leukorrhea, painful menstruation, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, irregularities, floodings . . . Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate . . . a great help in pregnancy . . ."

Lydia brewed the original edition in about 1850, in her kitchen at Lynn, Mass., following hints in the American Dispensatory—forerunner of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. She used unicorn root, life root, black cohosh, pleurisy root, fenu Greek seed, water and alcohol. "Obviously anything with enough alcohol would make anyone feel better," said Mrs. Cheek.

To save money the Pinkhams eventually reduced the alcohol content from 22 percent to 13.5 percent. But even small doses were more than enough to ensure popularity during prohibition.

Daily papers round the nation bloomed with mother's likeness and the most unlikely testimonials.

The treasurer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in Kansas City, Mo., advised: "Dear Sister, is your health poor, do you feel worn out and used up, especially do you have any of the troubles which beset our sex? Take my advice: Let the doctors alone, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is better than any and all doctors, for it cures and they do not."

Boasting that it never paid for testimonials, the company offered $5,000 to anyone who could show that letters were not genuine or were published without permission. Genuine thousands claimed cures or wrote for advice.

The company promised that "All Correspondence Is Sacredly Confidential," and that letters would be seen only by "a woman full of sympathy for her sick sisters and with a knowledge of woman's ills greater than that possessed by any other person."

In an age when sex and childbirth were more of a mystery and less of an option, Pinkham pamphlets were down to earth. "Do you have the blues?" asked one. "Have you sounds in the ears like rolling carriages?" wondered a second. "Have you a feeling of fullness around the fundament?" demanded a third.

One pamphlet recalled Helen of Troy, Antigone, Cleopatra, Mary Queen of Scots, Joan of Arc and Marie Antoinette, adding "What burdens, what suffering are borne by countless thousands of silent women who might so easily find relief, comfort, and permanent happiness through the simple means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Modern government regulations for the labeling of drugs meant trouble for the Pinkhams—until the label modestly declared that "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is recommended as a vegetable tonic in conditions for which this preparation is adapted."

Lydia died in 1883, but her gross (from compound and tablets) went marching on to a $4 million annual total in 1925, with an ad budget over $3 million. It cost so little to make the medicine that profit before tax was over $700,000.

The Pinkham heirs went aboard in search of even more, trimming their sales to each market's demands. In England discretion proved the better part of pallor, and ads bore the title: "How Phyllis Grew Thin."

But each advance in medical knowledge and every retreat from the liberty allowed medical prose meant smaller receipts. Two years ago the family-owned Pinkham Co. sold out for almost $2.5 million to Cooper Laboratories Inc. of Mystic, Conn. Cooper says that sales of compound and tablets are now about a million dollars a year, mainly in the Western Hemisphere.

PEOPLE: *Notes From the Far Side*

"It sure was mighty fine of you to print those pictures of Mrs. Johnson and the ex-President of Israel," writes David Watson, of Lyons. "However, since a fortnight ago I have had several visits from little green men, the FBI has been in touch, and an anonymous phone call has threatened me with a severe *hijacking*. My friends here all think that I am male, around 40 and an English teacher. Could you perhaps say that I am really a fainthearted American middle-aged woman now living in Ramat Aviv?"

Done, and our sympathies, ma'm, as well as those of Bernard Meares, of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, whose letter has been censored in deference to the sensibilities of our friends on both sides of the Bleep Canal: "Re David Bleep's discernment of the other-worldly resemblance between ex-President Bleep and Premier Bleep, I can remember establishing the connection back in the summer of 1970 during a brief and inglorious career on the English Desk of Agence France-Presse in Paris, when my colleagues and I found a striking likeness among the aforementioned and the late Gamal Abdel Bleep. At the time, we figured the news agencies were cutting costs by using a single photo for all three."

Anyway, pallies, we're truly mortified over the whole fershlugginer tsimmes and thinking seriously of quietly shlumping off to the nearest wadi to die—to dream, perhaps to bleep . . .

* * *

Meanwhile, a serious letter for a change from Lucy Hoeig: "Where can you get a bagel in Paris?"

* * *

Reflecting a surfeit of scuttlebutt from the White House distaff is a clipping from the Beirut Daily Star concerning the recent D. C. visit of the Onassi. Having viewed her state portrait, reads the item, Mrs. O. and bairns "left after dining privately with Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and their daughters, Julie and Trivia." The contributor of the clipping, incidentally, evidently had second thoughts and inked out his name and address from the upper-left-hand corner of the envelope, hardly an insurmountable ploy for an old voyeur like us. We simply held the envelope up to a strong light, and while it didn't all come through, we could make out enough to finger our reluctant correspondent as one P.O. Box. (You gotta get up pretty early in the morning to put one over on the People, Mr. Box!)



The above architect's conception of a new kindergarten, reproduced precisely as it appeared in the Westfalenpost's Kultur und Unterhaltung page, draws the headline suggested by W. R. Miller, of Hagen, Germany: "Student Problem Now Solved for All Time."

* * *

"I can understand France holding drug violators from America [Trib., Feb. 5] writes Doug Carter, of Hamburg, "but must Washington Congressmen release the news by way of a 'joint statement'?"

* * *

"Re the headline 'Moon Suit Leaks'," writes Al Hix, still hiding out in L. A., "Man, I tell you they don't make moon suits the way they used to when I was a boy!"

* * *

"I feel compelled," writes Robert E. Zasswall, of Notre-Dame-de-Gravenchon, France, perpetrator of this week's round of Deaf Venetians, to wit:

Symmetry—British burial ground.

Tentacles—An illegal football team.

Portrait—Harbor fees.

Cauliflower—A stock-market service.

Perpetrator—Turncoat cat.

Scintillate—What dirty old men try to do.

Promissory—A lousy dance.

Salutatory—Great a Conservative.

Illegal—A sick bird.

Welterweight—The procrastinator's creed.

Pilferage—Geriatric medicine.

Cannabis—A pot to be in.

—DICK RORABACK

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THANKS TO ST. JUDE for a prayer answered. A. G.I.

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